THE RARE VASCULAR PLANTS OF MANITOBA

David J. White and Karen L. Johnson

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PREFACE

As part of a study of the rare and endangered vascular plants of Canada, the National Museum of Natural Sciences has been publishing lists of the rare plants for each of the provinces and territories. Since 1977 lists have been published for Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Lists for the Yukon, New Brunswick and Quebec are in preparation in cooperation with provincial botanists, and a list for British Columbia is being written by a committee of botanists in that province. A list has also been published for the continental Northwest Territories (Cody 1979).

Our purpose is to assemble annotated lists of rare and endangered vascular plants for each of the provinces and territories in the hope that this information will be of use to persons involved with the conservation of natural areas and particularly with the protection of the habitats of rare and endangered plants. We are assembling the best information available to us, but we are aware that much of our information is incomplete and that considerable field work needs to be done before definitive lists can be realized.

As a list stimulates interest in rare and endangered plants and as new information accumulates, revisions will be made as our resources permit. The Ontario list (Argus & White 1977) is already in the process of being revised in the form of an atlas of maps showing the historical distribution of the rare species based on verified herbarium specimens.

As time permits we plan to conduct field studies of particular species. For example, work will be undertaken in 1980 to assess the population size, status and habitat requirements of *Panax quinquefolius* L., American ginseng, in Canada. The export of this plant is controlled by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. At present, little information is available on Canadian populations which would allow the intelligent management of this economically important species. To provide this kind of detailed information for the many species that are rare in some part of Canada will require extensive field work which can only be done by dedicated local botanists and naturalists.

In articulating our future plans, we recognize that rare vascular plants are only one element in the biological diversity of Canada. An effective conservation policy will require the assembling of equivalent information for other organisms. The magnitude of the task and its role in the establishment of nature reserves can perhaps best be judged from the experience in Great Britain. In a recent review of the British nature reserve system, Ratcliffe (1977) has described the high quality of information essential to the management of a network of reserves representative of the biological diversity of that country. The prospect of applying a similar model to Canada with its unique political, demographic and biogeographic character offers us all a thought-provoking perspective.

The Rare and Endangered Plants Project

INTRODUCTION

Rare plants represent a small but important part of the flora of Manitoba. Because rare plants, by definition, occur in small populations or at scattered localities and because they are often confined to unique and localized habitats, they are very susceptible to the effects of environmental change. The primary causes of such change are human activities, such as land clearing, wetland drainage, overgrazing, industrial and agricultural pollution, hydro projects and recreational overuse. No one ever intentionally sets out to destroy a species or a habitat - the ploughing of the prairies was not done to eliminate the grassland but rather to make use of a great agricultural resource; but these activities have had the effect of making some previously common species rare by greatly reducing their habitats. We are only beginning to appreciate the impact that the loss of species can have on our well-being and on that of our descendants and we are urgently seeking some way to monitor the changes that are taking place. It is possible that rare plants could serve as part of an early-warning system, indicating by their decline in numbers when we are approaching the threshold between responsible and irresponsible land-husbandry. It is the purpose of this list to make available information on some plants which, because of their rarity, could be used in such an early-warning system.

A. Definitions

The word *plant* or *species* is used in the text to indicate collectively all the individuals referable to a plant name.

A *rare* plant is one that has a small population within the province or state. It may be restricted to a small geographical area or it may occur sparsely over a wider area. In Manitoba, the two types of distribution are illustrated by the maps of *Astragalus neglectus* and *Carex livida* respectively.

A *threatened* plant is one that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future over all or a significant portion of its range in the province or state.

An *endangered* plant is one in danger of extirpation throughout all or a significant portion of its range in the province or state.

Questions are often raised concerning rare plants that are peripheral species, i.e. species whose main range lies outside the province. Such species are rare only with respect to their occurrence in the province and they may be either rare or widespread elsewhere. There are numerous examples of peripheral species on the Manitoba list: a number of arctic plants reach their southern limit along the Hudson Bay coast, such as *Armeria maritima* ssp. *labradorica* and *Carex bicolor*; many eastern deciduous forest species extend into southeastern Manitoba, such as *Panicum linearifolium* and *Pinus strobus*; many western species reach their eastern limit in western Manitoba, such as *Impatiens noli-tangere*, *Muhlenbergia andina* and *Poa cusickii*; and many Great Plains species reach their northern limits in southern Manitoba, as for example *Agalinis aspera* and *Buchloe dactyloides*.

Some people advocate the removal of peripheral species from rare plant lists, arguing that the rarity of these plants is an artifact of the relationship between political and natural boundaries. They believe that it is unnecessary to be concerned about the welfare of a species which has its main range outside of a particular political unit. We hold the opposite point of view which emphasises the responsibility of the public and governments for maintaining the existing biological diversity within their own political boundaries. There is widespread agreement on the principles that biological diversity is a desirable attribute of a healthy environment and that plants at the edge of a species' range have unique genetic characteristics which make them important. In addition, with the availability of new information, some peripheral species are proving to be rare or endangered in the area of their main range and their marginal populations may represent important remnants of these once widespread plants.

B. Preparation of the List

In 1975, George Argus and David White compiled from the literature a preliminary list of rare plants of Manitoba. This list was circulated to botanists in the province and to taxonomists with knowledge of particular families. Comments on the preliminary list and experience gained from the production of the Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan lists were used in preparing the present list.

As the preliminary list was refined, it became necessary to check and record label data on voucher specimens in the Ontario and Manitoba herbaria. At that time we began to make use of the distribution map file kept by the University of Manitoba and the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature. By adding data to these maps from specimens in other herbaria we were able to produce the maps included here. The user should be cautioned,

however, that it was not possible for us to reidentify every specimen; rather we checked specimens for obvious errors. It is hoped that these maps will encourage the submission of new distribution records, the confirmation of the continued occurrence of plants at historical collection localities and the reporting of errors and oversights.

C. Criteria

It is perhaps useful at this point to examine our criteria for selecting species to be included on the list. While botanical exploration has been going on in the province for over a hundred years, including two major periods of field work, one by Scoggan in the early 1950's for the Flora of Manitoba (Scoggan 1957) and the other by Boivin in the late 1950's for the Flora of the Prairie Provinces (Boivin 1967-79), much remains to be done. Large areas of the province have never been explored botanically, the continued existence of plants at historical collection localities needs to be monitored and many species require taxonomic study before their status in the province can be understood. For these reasons our decisions to include or exclude a plant are subjective and the distinction between included and excluded plants is sometimes debatable.

Information on widespread rare plants is scanty and some of those species that we have included may simply be inconspicuous and therefore easily overlooked. Others may have been omitted because their geographical range appeared to be large when in reality they were locally very rare. Some species with a very restricted range may have a large population at that locality, for example some of the plants at Churchill. We have included them because we feel that species having a limited range are at risk, regardless of population size. Undoubtedly there will be some differences of opinion about some plants that have been listed or not and for this reason we have provided the data on which we based our decisions. Because of these problems any list of rare plants will be provisional and will need revision as new data become available.

D. Format of the List

The plants are listed alphabetically by their scientific names. We have included all native plants rare in Manitoba excluding forms and hybrids. Each entry in the list may have nine data fields:

DATA FIELDS	EXAMPLE
1) Scientific name with authority	*Astragalus lotiflorus* Hook.
2) Synonomy.	
3) REFERENCE: Voucher specimens and literature references.	CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
4) RANGE: North American range.	BC-swMan; Mont-Tex-Mo-Minn.
5) MANITOBA: Distribution within the province.	Treesbank.
6) MAP: References to published maps.	Barneby 1964, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Welsh 1960 US.
7) HABITAT: Habitat description.	Dry slopes and prairies.
8) STATUS: Rare and endangered status of the species elsewhere in North America.	Rare in Alberta, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.
9) NOTE: Additional comments.	This plant has not been collected in the province since 1930.

Field 1

The names used neither follow any one authority nor necessarily imply our acceptance of one taxonomic opinion over another. In some cases the name used is the one that was used in the original reference, or a name that is in common use. In arriving at appropriate names we referred to floras published by Boivin (1967 and 1967-79), Fernald (1950), Gleason (1952), Hitchcock et al. (1955-69), Hultén (1968) and Scoggan (1978-79) and the work of monographers. We decided not to provide common names because of their inconsistent application and translation problems.

Field 2

Synonyms have been provided only if they are used by a cited reference.

Field 3

The official acronyms of herbaria containing supporting specimens are given in this field (Holmgren & Keuken 1974). They include herbaria at the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa (CAN); the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa (DAO); Harvard University, Cambridge (GH); the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Winnipeg (MMMN); Queens University, Kingston (QK); The University of Winnipeg (UWPG); the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg (WIN); and the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, Pinawa (WNRE). Herbaria which lack official acronyms have been assigned acronyms as follows: Riding Mountain National Park (RMNP); J.C. Ritchie, Scarborough College, Toronto (JCR); and R.M. Hardy and Associates Ltd., Calgary (HALC).

The literature cited in this field may either support our judgement of the plant's rarity in Manitoba or provide additional information on the plant in the province. The reader is directed to two other works on the plants of the province: the Flora of Manitoba (Scoggan 1957) and The Flora of Canada (Scoggan 1978-79). These works were not referenced in order to avoid repetitiously citing them for most species. In using these publications, however, one should refer to our Appendix I which discounts a number of the records found in them.

Field 4

The primary sources of information on the Canadian range are Boivin (1967) and Scoggan (1978-79) and, for the United States, Fernald (1950) and Hitchcock et al. (1955-69). These sources have been supplemented by comparing them with distribution maps in Hultén (1968), Porsild (1964), Raup (1947) and other floras, atlases and monographs. The North American range is given in two parts seprarted by a semicolon. The range for Canada and Alaska precedes the range in the contiguous United States. The Canadian and Alaskan range is expressed in terms of province and state in two tiers across the region, roughly from west to east. The first tier is from Alaska to the Northwest Territories (Alas-YT-NWT) and the second is from British Columbia to Labrador (BC-Alta-Sask-Man-Ont-Que-NB-PEI-NS-Nfld-Lab). A hyphen indicates a continuous distribution and a comma indicates a discontinuous distribution. The exception to this rule is the Alaska-Northwest Territories tier which is always followed by a comma to indicate the end of the tier. The range in the contiguous United States is described by a list of states or geographic regions southward, relative to the Canadian range, and generally counter-clockwise from the northwest. Once again a comma is used to indicate a discontinuity in the distribution.

Field 5

The distribution within the province gives the known provincial localities of the species or circumscribes the range as shown on the distribution map.

Field 6

References are given in this field to published distribution maps. Most of the map references were obtained from the indices edited by H. Tralau (1969-74), and Phillips & Stuckey (1976). If a map covers only a portion of the species' total North American range this is indicated after the reference, for example Porsild 1964 Can, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.

Field 7

The brief habitat descriptions have been taken from herbarium records and publications by Boivin (1967-79) and Scoggan (1978-79).

Field 8

Comments are included on the rare, threatened, endangered or extirpated status of the plant in other provinces and in the United States. The status of the species in Canada is based on published lists for Alberta (Argus & White 1978), the continental Northwest Territories (Cody 1979), Nova Scotia (Maher et al. 1978), Ontario (Argus & White 1977), Saskatchewan (Maher et al. 1979) and the Yukon Territory (in preparation).

The status of the plant in the United States is based on the compendium of state and federal lists compiled by Kartesz & Kartesz (1977), and Ayensu & DeFilipps (1978) supplemented by additional or more recent literature for the following states: Alabama (Thomas 1976), Colorado (Weber & Johnson 1976), Connecticut (Dowhan & Craig 1976; Mehrhoff 1978), Kansas (McGregor 1977), Maine (Eastman 1978), Massachusetts (Coddington & Field 1978), New Hampshire (Storks & Crow 1978), New York (Mitchell 1979; Zander 1976), North Carolina (Cooper et al. 1977), Ohio (Stuckey & Roberts 1977), Rhode Island (Church & Chaplin 1978), South Carolina (Rayner 1979), South Dakota (Schumacher 1978), Tennessee (Collins et al. 1976) and Vermont (Countryman 1978).

Field 9

This field may contain a variety of comments such as the legislative protection afforded the plant in Canada, the possibility that the plant is introduced into the province and, in the case of possibly

extirpated plants, the date of the last known collection.

Appendices

Two appendices follow the main list. Appendix I lists excluded species, i.e. plants which have been referred to as rare in the literature but which for one reason or another have been excluded from the present list.

Appendix II lists the rare plants of Manitoba in taxonomic sequence.

Maps

Distribution maps are included for each species on the list. These maps are based on herbarium specimens (dots) and on literature reports (circles). All specimens were not reidentified but they were seen by us and checked for obvious errors.

E. The Distribution Patterns of Rare Plants in Manitoba.

It is difficult for us to analyze the phytogeography of rare plants in Manitoba for several reasons. Firstly, there are many gaps in the knowledge of the distribution of rare plants, particularly those in central and northern regions which have been little botanized. Secondly, the distribution of a species as shown by a map may be misleading because it tends to over-emphasize the collecting patterns of botanists. Thirdly, some plants presumed to be rare are inconspicuous because they are small, because they resemble more common species or because they are not in flower and hence pass unnoticed by collectors in the field.

It was hoped that by superimposing distribution maps of rare plants that centres of rarity could be detected. To a small extent this hope has been realized. However, the ranges of most species do not fall into simple patterns but rather represent the individualistic nature of plant distribution. There are, however, several apparent centres of rarity within the province: the northern edge and coastal tundra fringe along Hudson Bay where arctic species just enter the province, the southeastern corner of the province where eastern forest species enter the province and the southwestern corner where western and Great Plains species reach their limits. Since these areas consist of plants at the edge of their range, it is perhaps easiest to understand the distributional patterns in terms of their geographical affinities outside the province.

Eastern deciduous forest species. One of the largest groups of rare Manitoba plants consists of eastern deciduous forest species. These plants enter Manitoba chiefly in the southeastern corner although some occur sporadically or disjunctly as far north and west as The Pas. For example, *Pinus strobus* and *Panicum linearifolium* are confined to southeastern Manitoba while *Arethusa bulbosa* occurs sporadically northwestward. *Lycopodium lucidulum* is disjunct in Riding Mountain National Park, the only known locality of the species for the province. Typical eastern deciduous forest understory plants such as *Sanguinaria canadensis, Hepatica americana, Uvularia sessilifolia* and *Arisaema triphyllum* occur westward from the southeastern corner in patches of deciduous forest on the higher hills of the southern Manitoba escarpment such as the Pembina Hills, Tiger Hills and Turtle Mountain. A disjunct population of *Celtis occidentalis*, common in forests south and east of Manitoba, occurs only on a sandy beach ridge at the south end of Lake Manitoba.

Grassland species. Another group, consisting of grassland plants, has a range that can be traced to two main areas: the eastern tall-grass or true prairie and the western Great Plains. Most are found in the southwestern corner of the province but some tall-grass species occur in prairie areas along the Red River Valley.

Examples of Great Plains species are *Aristida longiseta, Lomatium orientale* and Oxytropis sericea. *Members of the true prairie element include* Aster sericeus *and* Lysimachia quadriflora. *Some members of the grassland group such as* Lomatium orientale *are restricted to the extreme southwestern corner of the province while others, such as* Aster sericeus *are found only in the Red River Valley.*

Western and cordilleran species. Some rare species have an essentially cordilleran range, such as *Arnica cordifolia, Astragalus aboriginum* and *Kalmia microphylla*, while others are more widely distributed in western North America, such as *Impatiens noli-tangere, Muhlenbergia andina, Orobanche ludoviciana, Polanisia dodecandra* and *Woodsia oregana*. Some of these species, such as *Muhlenbergia andina* and *Orobanche ludoviciana*, reach their eastern limit in western Manitoba, others, such as *Woodsia oregana*, occur as disjunct populations as far east as Quebec.

Coastal species. A fourth group consists of marine coastal species with occur in Manitoba along the Hudson Bay coast. Some of these plants have a very localized total range, such as the Hudson Bay endemics *Euphrasia vinacea, Linum lewisii* ssp. *lepagei* and *Oxytropis bellii*. Others, such as *Zostera marina*, are widespread along the coasts of North America. Within the province some marine coastal species occur along much of the Hudson Bay coast,

such as *Arenaria peploides*, *Hippuris tetraphylla* and *Matricaria ambigua*, while others are known from only one locality, such as *Draba incana* known only from Churchill and *Carex paleacea* known only from York Factory.

Boreal forest species. Some rare boreal forest species such as *Carex pauciflora* and *Malaxis monophyllos* var. *brachypoda*, are widespread but sporadic across the vast stretches of boreal forest in North America. Others can be classed as eastern boreal forest species reaching their western limit in Manitoba. *Listera auriculata*, known only from Duck Mountain is an example. Still others can be considered western boreal forest species reaching their eastern limit here, for example *Astragalus bodinii* and *Carex loliacea*.

Tundra species. Areas of subarctic tundra are to be found along the Hudson Bay coast and some distance inland in the extreme northern part of the province, such as areas around Baralzon Lake. *Diapensia lapponica*, *Hierochloe alpina* and *Salix herbacea* occur only in this inland northern section while *Alopecurus alpinus*, *Campanula uniflora* and *Dryas integrifolia* occur along the coast. Many members of this coastal element, such as *Carex bicolor*, *Draba nivalis*, *Eriophorum callitrix* and *Pedicularis lapponica* are known thus far only from Churchill. It is interesting that 27 species on this list are known only from Churchill. This may be due to its unique habitats or more probably because of the intense collecting which has gone on there over many years.

While the majority of rare plants fit into the above-mentioned groupings, there are other patterns which, while they each contain few species, are nonetheless interesting. Some plants, such as *Dicentra cucullaria*, *Deschampsia atropurpurea* and *Luzula spicata* have two widely separated populations in North America, one in the east and one in the west with the Manitoba localities occurring in the central gap. Some of these apparent disjunctions may be only an artifact resulting from the low level of collecting in this area while others may be due to the lack of suitable habitats in the prairie provinces. The final pattern to be mentioned here is that of widespread rare species. *Malaxis paludosa*, *Adoxa moschatellina* and *Botrychium matricariaefolium* occur very widely in North America but are rare in much of their range.

A vegetation map of Manitoba (Figure 1) provides a context for the species distribution patterns. Some plants are closely associated with a particular vegetation zone, for example *Arnica fulgens* with the prairie zone, *Stellaria humifusa* with the subarctic tundra and *Pinus strobus* with the eastern deciduous forest zone. Many other species, however, grow in habitats which cross several zones, for example *Carex livida* and *Drosera linearis* of calcareous fens.

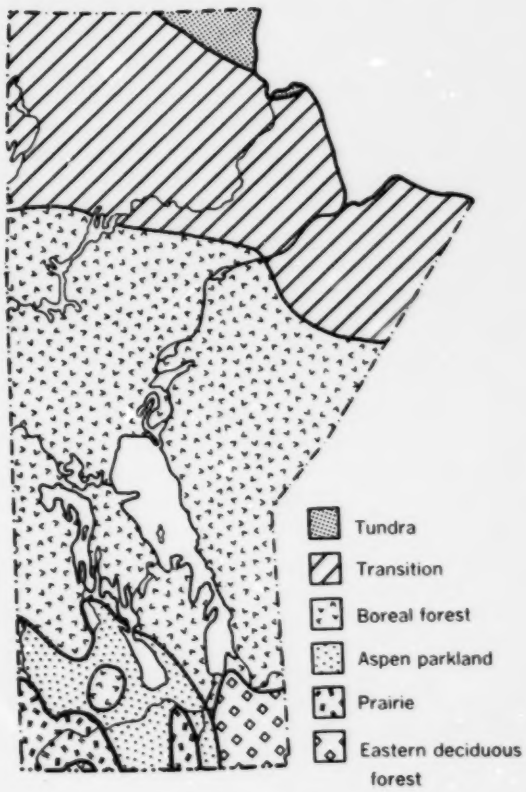

FIGURE 1. Vegetation map of Manitoba

Superimposed on the floristic patterns just discussed, we find there are patterns that are determined by the distinctive habitat tolerances of some rare plants. In some cases, these habitat tolerances are either so narrow or the required habitats so infrequent as to represent a major factor in restricting their distribution. Examples of restrictive habitat tolerances among Manitoba rare plants are the cliff calciphiles, *Pellaea glabella* var. *occidentalis* and *Woodsia alpina*; plants of calcareous fens, *Drosera linearis* and *Scirpus rufus*; plants of sand dunes and blowouts, *Chenopodium subglabrum*, *Hudsonia tomentosa* and *Orobanche ludoviciana*; plants of acidic bogs, *Arethusa bulbosa* and *Calopogon tuberosus*;

and plants of alkaline flats and shores, *Atriplex argentea*, *Heliotropium curassavicum* and *Plantago elongata* spp. *elongata*.

The final point to be considered in this section is man's influence on rare plants. The human impact on rare Manitoba plants has been rather minimal if the entire province is taken into consideration. If we consider the impact on just the prairie and southern regions, however, it has been considerable. The landscape of the southern third of the province has been greatly modified by man during the past century; native plants in this region have suffered from the effects of fire control, tillage, drainage, grazing, pasture improvement and from the spread of weeds. It is not easy to evaluate the effect of these activities because detailed "before and after" studies were never done. Some species have not been collected in the province for many years and may have been extirpated by man's activities. *Amaranthus tuberculatus* and *Carex woodii* have not been collected within the province for over 90 years, while *Allium tricoccum*, *Astragalus lotiflorus*, *Carex hookerana*, *Krigia biflora* and *Minuartia stricta* have not been collected for over 50 years. Determined efforts to relocate them, however, have not yet been made and they may still prove to be extant.

While many plants have been considerably reduced in numbers in the province and some perhaps even extirpated, others are extending their range. It is possible that some plants, presently considered rare, will become more common or widespread and that others, not presently found in the province, will appear as new immigrants.

In order for us to live in harmony with our environment and be able to enjoy its natural diversity it is important that we provide living space for plants that already have a small population or which require a specialized habitat. We should also avoid depleting common species to rare or endangered status. This does not mean that we advocate no further development take place. What we are advocating is that the natural environment be taken into consideration when development plans are made and that sufficient space be set aside to permit wilderness to flourish and maintain its natural diversity. This will necessarily involve the setting aside of a number of large undisturbed areas. Although they will be lost to short-term economic return, they will provide reservoirs of biological diversity not only for ourselves but also for future generations.

Finally, we would like to point out that further studies on the distribution and ecology of Manitoba's rare plants are needed. Additional locations and larger populations of many of these plants are likely to be discovered, especially of the rare boreal and coastal species. It is obvious, however, that sites containing representatives of the various specialized habitats and species associations that contain rare plants should be legally protected as natural areas before they are irretrievably lost. At the same time, consideration must be given to obtaining legal protection for certain individual rare species. This list will hopefully give impetus to the efforts to reach the above goals and provide information basic to their accomplishment.

F. Rare Canadian Plants in the Manitoba Flora.

Although the focus of our work on the rare plants of Manitoba has been at the provincial level many of these plants are of national significance. These include Canadian endemic plants which are found either solely within the province or only in small populations extending into adjacent provinces and territories. These endemic species in Manitoba are restricted to the Hudson Bay coast. A second group includes peripheral species with their main range in the United States. These species have a very limited range in Canada and are considered to be rare in every province in which they occur. Table 1 lists the plants in these categories. *Malaxis paludosa* is a special case: a plant which is rare throughout its range in Canada with only a small population in Minnesota. *Carex rufina* is also interesting: it is known from only two areas in North America, one at Nueltin Lake and the other in the Northwest Territories. The main range of the species is Greenland to Scandinavia. A number of the species which have their main range in the United States, such as *Cypripedium arietinum* and *C. candidum* are regarded as threatened or endangered there (Ayensu & DeFilipps 1978).

TABLE 1
RARE IN CANADA

A. Canadian endemics

Euphrasia vinacea
Linum lewisii ssp. *lepagei*
Oxytropis bellii

B. Peripheral species
   1. Occur in Canada only in Manitoba
      Agalinis aspera
      Amorpha fruticosa var. *angustifolia*
      Carex stricta var. *elongata*
      Euphorbia geyeri
      Muhlenbergia andina
      Scutellaria parvula var. *leonardii*
      Tradescantia occidentalis
      Vernonia fasciculata var. *corymbosa*
   2. Occur also in other Canadian provinces or territories
      Asclepias lanuginosa
      Aster sericeus
      Astragalus neglectus
      Buchloe dactyloides
      Carex rufina
      Carex woodii
      Conopholis americana
      Cypripedium arietinum
      Cypripedium candidum
      Krigia biflora
      Lactuca floridana
      Lomatium orientale
      Malaxis paludosa
      Microseris cuspidata
      Panicum perlongum
      Panicum wilcoxianum
      Ranunculus fascicularis
      Saxifraga pensylvanica
      Solidago riddellii
      Veronicastrum virginicum

G. The Protection or Rare Plants in Manitoba

The most effective way to protect rare plants is to preserve the habitats they need for continued survival. To accomplish this, areas of undisturbed prairie, parkland and forest, representing the complete range of biological diversity in the province, must be set aside by legislative acts or by private purchase with dedication. Whether the legislation deals with protection of individual species, such as Ontario's Endangered Species Act, or with protection of the habitat, as in the British Columbia Ecological Reserves Act, the intent is the same: to protect species in their natural habitats by preventing the modification or destruction of those habitats. In Manitoba there is, at present, no legislation dealing specifically with endangered or rare plant species; however, portions of other legislative acts are useful for the protection of plants and their habitats.

The Wildlife Act of 1970 provides limited protection for habitats with its categories of Wildlife Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas. Although created and managed for animal species, preservation of the habitats within them also offers some protection for plant species. Endangered animal species are protected by a separate listing for each species under the regulations for the Act and consideration had been given to using the Act in the same way to protect rare or endangered plant species but this was never done.

The Forest Act of 1974 and the Provincial Park Lands Act of 1972 contain regulations which prohibit the "taking, cutting, removal or destruction" of any flora within provincial parks and provincial forests without the permission of the Minister. These regulations are seldom enforced, but individuals have been prosecuted for digging or picking *Cypripedium reginae* on forest land and for digging trees and shrubs on provincial park land.

There are several categories of provincial parks including natural parks, wilderness parks and heritage parks. At present there are 12 provincial natural parks, covering some 9600 km^2 and ranging

from small intensively used parks (Bird's Hill, 13.6 km^2) in the southern part of the province to much larger, less disturbed parks north of The Pas (Grass River, 333 km^2). No provincial wilderness parks have yet been created and only two small provincial heritage parks have been established. The Park Lands Act states that provincial parks shall be developed and maintained for conservation, for preservation of areas of natural history interest and for recreation. The Act seems to have a preservation emphasis and parks planners have been attempting to get regulations under the Act which would allow the zoning of parks to limit human access and activities in areas of ecological sensitivity. Nonetheless, most of Manitoba's largest and most diverse provincial parks were created out of provincial forest reserves and still carry the designation of multiple-use forest as well as provincial park. Logging, mining, trapping and hunting still take place in most provincial parks, along with extensive recreational developments.

Attempts by the Parks Branch to gain control over the resource use and development of the parks was making some headway until they were placed under the Department of Natural Resources in a government re-organization. Here they function only in a planning, interpretive and administrative role with the major resource allocation decisions coming from other branches. This change is not encouraging for the protection of the numerous rare plants that occur in Manitoba's parks and forest reserves. We strongly urge the Department of Natural Resources to adopt a comprehensive parks policy which includes, as one of its primary objectives, the protection of significant and representative vegetation.

The National Parks Act of 1970 offers somewhat better protection for plants. In addition to not allowing, or at least strictly controlling resource exploitation, areas can be zoned within the park to restrict the amount of human impact on ecologically sensitive areas. Riding Mountain National Park, presently Manitoba's only federal park, is close to 3000 km^2 in area. It lies on a rolling plateau that forms part of the Manitoba Escarpment and contains a broad range of southern boreal, parkland and northern fescue prairie communities. A number of rare plants are known only from this park.

The Bloodvein River region is under consideration for national park status. This prime and untouched section of southern boreal forest on the Canadian Shield is located on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. Unfortunately, the many changes in government which have occurred over the past two years have prevented its designation and the whole project has, at least temporarily, been dropped.

While many other areas could be proposed for national or provincial park status, perhaps the most significant is the area around Churchill. As mentioned previously, many rare plants are known only from this area, and while further exploration will no doubt extend the ranges of some of these plants within the province, others are real disjuncts. Since this area is the most visited spot along the Hudson Bay coast, some form of protection is warranted.

Other forms of protection can be as effective as the national or provincial parks systems. The Carberry Sand Hills, an area of active sand dunes resulting from the remains of a large river delta entering glacial Lake Agassiz, contains a number of habitat-restricted rare plants. The dunes are presently under the jurisdiction of National Defense as part of the Camp Shilo Military Reserve. The federal government holds a long-term lease on the area from the provincial government, and the adjoining sand plains and prairies are used for NATO and Canadian forces troop training manoeuvers. At present a small part of the dunes is open to the general public and administered by the provincial parks branch but most of the dunes are off limits to the public. A joint provincial, private and military advisory committee presently monitors the environmental impact of military use on the entire reserve. Although it possesses only advisory powers, the committee is aware of the presence of rare plants and other unique features of the dunes and uses this information in its recommendations to the military for protection of sensitive areas. As actual manoeuvres do not take place on the dune areas themselves they are protected at present. But the area is sufficiently unusual, that national or provincial park status should be sought if military use and control is discontinued.

Another way that habitats and rare plants can be protected is by the establishment of ecological reserves, a method that has been used effectively in British Columbia. Manitoba's present Ecological Reserves Program uses the Crown Lands Act of 1954 to designate reserves and is the result of work done under the auspices of the International Biological Program (IBP) from 1967 to 1973. Biological survey work led to the location and documentation of about 75 ecologically important sites throughout the province. While some were at least partially protected by virtue of their location within national and provincial parks, others were not and some were being greatly disturbed by man's activities. Attempts by the Manitoba IBP Committee to gain an

ecological reserves act for Manitoba in the early 1970's were not successful. After continued pressure, however, the Government of Manitoba created an Ecological Reserves Program in 1973 using Orders-in-Council as a legislative vehicle which provided for their designation under the Crown Lands Act of 1954. Although it took three years to establish the first ecological reserve, a total of four reserves ranging in size from 62 to 14,200 ha have been set aside. One of them, Wampum Red Pine Ecological Reserve, was set aside specifically for the preservation of a stand of the rare plant *Pinus resinosa*.

Ecological reserves are proposed, screened and managed by a Technical Advisory Committee (ERTAC) composed of planners and biologists from the provincial Department of Natural Resources as well as from other organizations.

While at present there are no guidelines for the establishment or management of ecological reserves, this shortcoming should be remedied in the near future as ERTAC is considering a comprehensive plan for the establishment of a system of ecological reserves containing all major plant and animal communities in Manitoba. This will hopefully be forwarded to the Minister for approval in early 1980 and he has indicated that either a separate ecological reserves act or a specific section under a broad environment act will be forthcoming within the next year. This would give existing and future reserves much greater legal protection. The creation of ecological reserves, along with the restrictive zoning of significant areas within provincial and national parks, is probably the most effective method for preserving the majority of rare plants found in Manitoba. In addition to the ecological reserves legislation, provision will be made in the act for protecting individual endangered and rare animal and plant species.

Active private groups have had some influence in encouraging the government to adopt protective legislation. The Manitoba Naturalists Society has been a major voice in pressing for the preservation of habitat, flora and fauna through its newsletters, briefs to government organizations and lecture series. It also supports Manitoba Nature, a quarterly magazine dealing with natural history and conservation issues in the province. The Manitoba Wildlife Federation, Manitoba Wildlife Foundation, Ducks Unlimited and a Sierra Club chapter have all been instrumental in preserving habitats by various private means and in lobbying both provincial and federal governments to provide the necessary legislation.

Although many areas have been lost to development, others have been protected and if the promised environmental legislation is passed there will be grounds for optimism for the protection of rare plants and their habitats in Manitoba.

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LIST OF THE RARE VASCULAR PLANTS OF MANITOBA

Acnida tamariscina = Amaranthus tuberculatus

Adlumia fungosa (Ait.) Greene

REFERENCE: WIN.

RANGE: BC, seMan-NB, NS; Minn-Tenn-New England.

MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park (West Hawk Lake).

HABITAT: Moist woods.

STATUS: Endangered in North Carolina and Tennessee, threatened in Wisconsin, and rare in Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Virginia.

NOTE: A specimen recorded from Winnipeg (WIN) was probably planted.

Adoxa moschatellina L.

REFERENCE: MMMN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976.

RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-wMan-Ont; Mont-NM, nWyo, Minn-Ill, NY.

MANITOBA: Porcupine Mountains.

MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Porsild 1966 Can.

HABITAT: Moist woods.

STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Endangered in Colorado, South Dakota and Wisconsin, and rare in Illinois, Iowa and New York.

Agalinis aspera (Dougl.) Britt.
(*Gerardia aspera* Dougl.)

REFERENCE: CAN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.

RANGE: sMan; ND-Okla-Wisc.

MANITOBA: Stony Mountain.

MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Pennell 1929, 1935.

HABITAT: Gravelly loam.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and Iowa.

Agalinis tenuifolia (Vahl) Raf.
(*Gerardia tenuifolia* Vahl)

REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, OAC, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.

RANGE: seMan-swQue; ND-Colo-Okla-NY.

MANITOBA: Lettonia, Dugald and Vita.

MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Pennell 1929, 1935.

HABITAT: Wet places.

STATUS: Endangered in Colorado.

Agropyron latiglume = A. violaceum ssp. **violaceum**

Agropyron trachycaulum var. **latiglume = A. violaceum** ssp. **violaceum**

Agropyron violaceum (Hornem.) Lange ssp. **violaceum**
(*A. latiglume* (Scribn. & Sm.) Rydb., *A. trachycaulum* (Link) Malte var. *latiglume* (Scribn. & Sm.) Beetle)

REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.

RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nMan, nOnt, Que, Lab; Mont.

MANITOBA: Churchill and York Factory.

MAP: Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947.

HABITAT: Gravelly places.

STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Alisma gramineum Gmel.

REFERENCE: WIN.

RANGE: swBC-sMan-sQue; Wash-nCal-Colo-Minn-NY.

MANITOBA: Pruden Bay and Brandon.

MAP: Hendricks 1957, Hultén 1958, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Meusel et al. 1965.

HABITAT: Shallow water and muddy shores.

Allium tricoccum Ait.

REFERENCE: DAO.

RANGE: scMan-NB, NS; Minn-Ga-New England.

MANITOBA: Morden.

MAP: Doyon & LaVoie 1966 Que, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.

HABITAT: Rich woods.

STATUS: Threatened in Nova Scotia and rare in Tennessee.

NOTE: This plant has not been collected in the province since 1923.

Allocarya californica = Plagiobothrys scouleri

Alopecurus alpinus Sm. ssp. **alpinus**

REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, QK.

RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, swSask, nMan-Que, Lab.

MANITOBA: Nunulla to Cape Churchill.

MAP: Hadac 1960, Hultén 1968, Porsild 1964, Savile 1961 nNA.

HABITAT: Meadows and stream margins.

STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Amaranthus tuberculatus (Moq.) Sauer
(*Acnida tamariscina* (Nutt.) Wood)

REFERENCE: CAN.

RANGE: swMan-swQue; ND-Kans-La-Tenn-Mich, Vt.

MANITOBA: Souris River.

MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.

HABITAT: Sandy shores.

STATUS: Rare in Vermont.

NOTE: This plant has not been collected in the province since 1889.

Ambrosia acanthicarpa Hook.
(*Franseria acanthicarpa* (Hook.) Cov.)

REFERENCE: DAO, WIN.

RANGE: sAlta-swMan; Wash-Cal-Tex-ND, introduced in eUS.

MANITOBA: Grande Clarière.

MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Ramaley 1939.

HABITAT: Wind eroded sandhills.

STATUS: Rare in Alberta.

Amorpha fruticosa L. var. **angustifolia** Pursh
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: seMan; ND-NM-Tex-Wisc.
MANITOBA: East Selkirk to Le Large.
MAP: Fassett 1939a, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry prairies, thickets and shores.
STATUS: Rare in Canada.

Andropogon hallii Hack.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: swMan, introduced swOnt-sQue; Mont-Ariz-Tex-ND, Iowa.
MANITOBA: Grand Clarière to Treesbank.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, McGregor & Barkley 1977 US, Ramaley 1939.
HABITAT: Dry prairies and sandhills.

Anemone richardsonii Hook.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nMan, nQue.
MANITOBA: Churchill and York Factory.
MAP: Böcher 1951, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947.
HABITAT: Wet bogs.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan.

Antennaria denikeana = A. plantaginifolia

Antennaria isolepis Greene
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan, Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Nueltin Lake.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1950, Raup 1947.
HABITAT: Gravelly shores.

Antennaria munda = A. parlinii

Antennaria parlinii Fern.
(*A. munda* Fern.)
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: seMan-Que, NS; Minn-Ill-Ga-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac du Bonnet and Indian Bay.
HABITAT: Dry open places.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia and Indiana, and threatened in Pennsylvania.

Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Hook.
(*A. denikeana* Boivin)
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN.
RANGE: seMan, sOnt-sQue, NS; Mont-Okla-Ga-Me.
MANITOBA: Shoal Lake and near Winnipeg.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry fields.

Arabis alpina L.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: NWT, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill area.
MAP: Hopkins 1937 neNA, Hultén 1958, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Damp calcareous rocks and gravels.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and Ontario.

Arabis lyrata L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-wMan-Ont; Wash-Mont-Mo-nGa-New England.
MANITOBA: Cowan.
MAP: Hopkins 1937 eNA, Hultén 1968, Rollins 1941 wNA.
HABITAT: Sandy woods.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and Ontario. Threatened in North Carolina, and rare in Iowa and Virginia.

Aralia racemosa L.
REFERENCE: WIN.
RANGE: sMan-NS; Minn-SD-Tex-Ga-New England.
MANITOBA: Gimli and Camp Morton.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Moist woods.
STATUS: Probably extirpated in Texas, and rare in Alabama, Kansas and South Dakota.

Arctagrostis latifolia (R. Br.) Griseb.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nBC-nMan-nQue, Lab.
MANITOBA: Nunulla to Cape Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Damp or marshy tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Arenaria humifusa Wahl.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-wAlta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Raup 1947, Raymond 1950b, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Muskeg and tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta and Ontario.

Arenaria peploides L.
(*Honckenya peploides* (L.) Ehrh.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Lab; Wash, Me-Va.
MANITOBA: Long Point to Churchill, York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Sandy marine shorelines.
STATUS: Rare in the Yukon, endangered in New Jersey and rare in Massachusetts.

Arenaria rubella = Minuartia rubella

Arenaria stricta var. **uliginosa = Minuartia stricta**

Arenaria uliginosa = Minuartia stricta

Arethusa bulbosa L.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Shay 1974.
RANGE: n&cSask, wc&seMan-NS, Nfld-Lab; Minn-NJ- Me, NC.
MANITOBA: Nopining Provincial Park to Richer, The Pas to Wekuskow Lake.
MAP: Case 1964 Great Lakes, Luer 1975, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Thien & Marcks 1972.
HABITAT: Bogs and swamps.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan. Extirpated in Illinois, endangered in Delaware, Indiana, North Carolina, Ohio and South Carolina, threatened in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin, and rare in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.
NOTE: Protected under CITES (Argus 1978).

Arisaema triphyllum L.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Johnson 1975, Shay 1974.
RANGE: sMan-NB, NS; ND-La-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Winnipeg to Emerson.
MAP: Marie-Victorin 1931, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Rich woods.

Aristida longiseta Steud.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO.
RANGE: sBC-sMan; Wash-Ariz-Iowa-ND.
MANITOBA: Brandon to Treesbank.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry plains and gravelly slopes.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Iowa.

Armeria maritima (Mill.) Willd. ssp. **labradorica** (Wallr.) Lawr.
REFERENCE: MMMN.
RANGE: NWT, nMan-nQue, Nfld-Lab; Colo.
MANITOBA: Nunulla.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Lawrence 1947, Porsild 1955, 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and endangered in Colorado.

Arnica cordifolia Hook.
REFERENCE: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: YT-NWT, BC-swMan; Wash-Cal-NM-SD-Mich.
MANITOBA: Riding Mountain National Park.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Maguire 1943.
HABITAT: Aspen forests.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and endangered in Michigan.

Arnica fulgens Pursh
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: sBC-sMan; Wash-Cal-Colo-ND.
MANITOBA: Broomhill to Medora to Brandon, Pembina Hills.
MAP: Maguire 1943.
HABITAT: Moist meadows and gravelly prairies.

Artemisia tilesii Ledeb. ssp. **elatior** (T. & G.) Hult.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan, neOnt; Wash-Ore-Mont.
MANITOBA: Churchill to York Factory.
MAP: Cody 1971, Hultén 1968, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947.
HABITAT: Gravelly marine beaches.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Asclepias lanuginosa Nutt.
REFERENCE: DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: sMan-swOnt; ND-Wyo-Kans-Ill-Wisc.
MANITOBA: Sidney and Aweme.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Woodson 1954 US.
HABITAT: Sandhills.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Threatened in Wisconsin and rare in Illinois.

Aster macrophyllus L.
REFERENCE: MMMN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: seMan-NS; Minn-Penn-Tenn-Me.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park (West Hawk Lake).
MAP: Fernald 1911, Parker 1932.
HABITAT: Deciduous woods.
STATUS: Rare in Rhode Island.

Aster modestus Lindl.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas -YT, BC-seMan-Ont; Wash-Ida-Mont, Minn, Mich.
MANITOBA: Sandilands Forest Reserve and Marchand.
MAP: Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Wet meadows and clearings.
STATUS: Rare in the Yukon. Threatened in Michigan.

Aster sericeus Vent
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: seMan-wOnt; ND-Tex-Tenn-Mich.
MANITOBA: Pine Ridge to Arnaud.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Parker 1932.
HABITAT: Dry prairies.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Tennessee, threatened in Michigan, and rare in Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota.

Astragalus aboriginum Richards.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-sMan, Que; Ore-Nev-Colo-ND.
MANITOBA: Gimli, St. Lazare to the mouth of the Qu'Appelle River.
MAP: Barneby 1964, Hultén 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Wood 1972.
HABITAT: Streambanks and plains.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories.

Astragalus bodinii Sheld.
(*A. yukonis* M. E. Jones)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, Alta, ecSask, cMan, Nfld; Wyo-Utah-Neb.
MANITOBA: Cross and Pipestone Lakes.
MAP: Barneby 1964, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Cobble beaches and grassy places.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan. Endangered in Utah and rare in Colorado.

Astragalus gilviflorus Sheld.
(*A. iriphyllus* Pursh)
REFERENCE: MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alta-swMan; Mont-Utah-Neb-ND.
MANITOBA: Reston and Boissevain.
MAP: Barneby 1964, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Welsh 1960 US.
HABITAT: Dry prairies.
STATUS: Possibly extirpated in Utah and rare in Colorado.

Astragalus lotiflorus Hook.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: BC-swMan; Mont-Tex-Mo-Minn.
MANITOBA: Treesbank.
MAP: Barneby 1964, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Welsh 1960 US.
HABITAT: Dry slopes and prairies.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.
NOTE: This plant has not been collected in the province since 1930.

Astragalus neglectus (T. & G.) Sheld.
REFERENCE: DAO; Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: seMan-Ont; ND-SD-Penn-NY.
MANITOBA: Kleefeld area.
MAP: Barneby 1964, Fassett 1939a, Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, Welsh 1960 US.
HABITAT: Calcareous gravels and cliffs.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Wisconsin and threatened in Pennsylvania.

Astragalus triphyllus = A. gilviflorus

Astragalus yukonis = A. bodinii

Atriplex argentea Nutt.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: BC-swMan; Wash-Cal-NM-Kans-Minn.
MANITOBA: Melita.
MAP: Frankton & Bassett 1970, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Alkaline soils.
STATUS: Rare in Minnesota.

Atriplex glabriuscula Edmonston
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN; Schofield 1959.
RANGE: NWT, nMan-NB, NS-Lab; Minn, NJ-Me.
MANITOBA: Seal River and Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Salt marshes.
STATUS: Rare in Minnesota and New York.

Bartsia alpina L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: eNWT, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River and Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Coastal meadows.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Blysmus rufus = Scirpus rufus

Boltonia asteroides var. **occidentalis = B. asteroides** var. **recognita**

Boltonia asteroides (L.) L'Hér. var. **recognita** (Fern. & Grisc.) Cronq.
(*B. asteroides* (L.) L'Hér. var. *occidentalis* Gray)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: scSask-sMan; ND-Okla-Ky-Mich, introduced eastward.
MANITOBA: Melita to Red River.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Shores.
STATUS: Threatened in Pennsylvania, and rare in Michigan and South Dakota.

Botrychium matricariaefolium A. Br.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: BC-cMan-Nfld; Wash-Mont, SD, Minn-Tex-NC-Me.
MANITOBA: Norway House.
MAP: Hultén 1958, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Shores.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan. Endangered in North Carolina, and rare in Illinois, Tennessee and Texas.

Brasenia schreberi Gmel.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: Alas, BC, seMan-NB, NS; Wash-Cal-Ida, SD-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Near Richer and Whiteshell Provincial Park.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971.
HABITAT: Ponds and slow streams.
STATUS: Rare in Illinois, Iowa and Oklahoma.

Braya humilis (C. A. Meyer) Robinson
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, swAlta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Colo, Mich, Vt.
MANITOBA: Churchill, York Factory and Gillam.
MAP: Hultén 1971, Porsild 1966 Can.
HABITAT: Calcareous gravels.
STATUS: Threatened in Michigan.

Buchloe dactyloides (Nutt.) Engelm.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN; Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: seSask-swMan; Mont-Ariz-La-Minn.
MANITOBA: Coulter.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry prairies.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Minnesota and rare in Iowa.

Calamagrostis deschampsioides Trin.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a and Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas, NWT, nMan, nOnt, nQue.
MANITOBA: Churchill, La Pérouse Bay and York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Schofield 1959.
HABITAT: Brackish coastal marshes.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and Ontario.

Calopogon pulchellus = C. tuberosus

Calopogon tuberosus (L.) BSP.
(*C. pulchellus* (Salisb.) R. Br.)
REFERENCE: MMMN, WIN; Shay 1974.
RANGE: seMan-Nfld; Minn-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Hecla Island to east of Winnipeg.
MAP: Case 1964 Great Lakes, Luer 1975, Thien & Marcks 1972.
HABITAT: Sphagnum bogs.
STATUS: Threatened in Rhode Island, and rare in Arkansas, Delaware and Louisiana.

Campanula uniflora L.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, Alta, nMan, Que, Lab; Cal, Mont-Colo.
MANITOBA: Seal River to Cape Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Meadows and tundra.

Cardamine bulbosa (Schreb.) BSP.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: seMan-swQue; ND-Tex-Fla-NH.
MANITOBA: Otterburne.
MAP: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Wet ground.
STATUS: Possibly extirpated in New Hampshire, and rare in Kansas and Vermont.

Carex amblyorhyncha Krecz.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-nQue.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Böcher 1952, Hultén 1964, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Wet boggy ground.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Carex arcta Boott.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Ritchie 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-n&eMan-NB, Lab; Wash-Cal-Mont, Minn-Me.
MANITOBA: Seal River and Sasaginnigak Lake.
MAP: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Raup 1930.
HABITAT: Moist soil in deciduous woods.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, the Yukon, Michigan, New York and Vermont.

Carex arctata Boott.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN.
RANGE: seMan-NS; Minn-Ohio-Conn.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park and Moose Lake.
MAP: Raymond 1951b eCan.
HABITAT: Open woods and thickets.

Carex atrata L.
(*C. atratiformis* Britt. ssp. *raymondii* (Calder) Pors., *C. raymondii* Calder)
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: Alas-YT, BC-nMan-nOnt.
MANITOBA: Churchill and Gillam.
MAP: Calder 1952, Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1968, Packer 1971, Porsild 1966.
HABITAT: Moist soil.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and the Yukon.

Carex atratiformis ssp. **raymondii = C. atrata**

Carex atrofusca Schkuhr
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River to Cape Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1964, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Wet tundra and calcareous soils.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Carex bicolor Bellardi
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, Alta, neSask-nMan-Que, Nfld.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1964, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Damp meadows and shores.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan.

Carex bipartita = C. glareosa ssp. **glareosa**

Carex blanda = C. laxiflora var. **blanda**

Carex capillaris L. var. **williamsii** (Britt.) Boivin
(*C. williamsii* Britt.)
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Nueltin Lake, Baralzon Lake and Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Raymond 1951a.
HABITAT: Dry rocky barrens.
STATUS: Rare in the Yukon.

Carex castanea Wahl.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: seMan-NB, NS-Nfld; Minn-Mich-Conn.
MANITOBA: Sandilands Forest Reserve area.
MAP: Raymond 1950a eCan.
HABITAT: Damp thickets, wet meadows and swampy ground.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Carex crinita Lam. var. **crinita**
REFERENCE: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: seMan-Nfld; Minn-Mo-Ga-New England.
MANITOBA: Winnipeg.
MAP: Raymond 1951b neNA.
HABITAT: Damp to swampy woods.
NOTE: The locality may be in the southeast corner of the province and not in Winnipeg as stated on the label (Boivin 1967-79).

Carex dutillyi = **C. maritima**

Carex emoryi = **C. stricta** var. **elongata**

Carex festivella = **C. macloviana**

Carex glareosa var. **amphigena** = **C. glareosa** ssp. **glareosa**

Carex glareosa Wahl. ssp. **glareosa**
(*C. bipartita* auct., *C. glareosa* Wahl. var. *ampigena* Fern.)
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-NB, NS-Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River, Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1964, Potter 1932, Raup 1947, Schofield 1959.
HABITAT: Coastal salt marshes.
STATUS: Rare in the Yukon.

Carex heleonastes Ehrh.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Ritchie 1956b, 1956c.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nMan-Que.
MANITOBA: Churchill and MacBride Lake.
MAP: Böcher 1952, Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1968, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Peat bogs.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and the Yukon.

Carex hookerana Dew.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO.
RANGE: Alta-swMan-wOnt; ND.
MANITOBA: Brandon and MacGregor.
MAP: Hudson 1977 Sask.
HABITAT: Dry prairies and plains.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.
NOTE: This plant has not been collected in the province since 1918.

Carex laxiflora Lam. var. **blanda** (Dew.) Boott.
(*C. blanda* Dew.)
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: ecSask-sMan-swQue; ND-Wyo-Tex-Ga-Mass.
MANITOBA: Brandon and Whiteshell Provincial Park.
MAP: Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Meadows, thickets and woodlands.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan and Wyoming.

Carex livida (Wahl.) Willd.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Lab; Wash-Cal, Ida, Minn-NJ.
MANITOBA: Churchill, Sewell and Vivian.
MAP: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1958, 1968.
HABITAT: Marshes, calcareous meadows and bogs.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories. Possibly extirpated in California and rare in Massachusetts, New York, Vermont and Washington.

Carex loliacea L.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nMan-Ont.
MANITOBA: Nueltin Lake.
MAP: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1964, 1968, Raup 1947 wNA.
HABITAT: Wet, black spruce woods.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories.

Carex mackenziei Krecz.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Lab; Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968.
HABITAT: Coastal salt marshes.

Carex macloviana D'Urv.
(*C. festivella* Mack., *C. microptera* Mack.)
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: sYT-wNWT, BC-wMan; Wash-Cal-NM-SD.
MANITOBA: Wellman Lake, Qu'Appelle River and Riding Mountain National Park.
MAP: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Muskeg and wet soil.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, the Yukon, Arizona and South Dakota.

Carex maritima Gunn.
(*C. dutillyi* O'Neill & Duman)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, cAlta, nwSask, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Wash-nCal-wMont.
MANITOBA: Churchill and York Factory.
MAP: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1964, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Sandy or gravelly places along the coast.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon.

Carex microglochin Wahl.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill, Cape Churchill and Gillam.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Peaty, calcareous soil.
STATUS: Threatened in Colorado.

Carex microptera = **C. macloviana**

Carex oligosperma Michx.
(*C. oligosperma* Michx. var. *churchilliana* Ray.)
REFERENCE: CAN, JCR, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, 1956b, 1956c.
RANGE: NWT, Alta-NB, NS-Lab; Minn-Ohio-Penn.
MANITOBA: Churchill, Tod Lake, Gemmell Lake and Whiteshell Provincial Park.
MAP: Hudson 1977 Sask.
HABITAT: Peat bogs.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories. Endangered in Ohio, and rare in Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana.

Carex oligosperma var. **churchilliana** = **C. oligosperma**

Carex paleacea Wahl.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: NWT, nMan-Lab; Me.
MANITOBA: York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1958, Potter 1932, Raymond 1951b eNA.
HABITAT: Coastal salt marshes.

Carex pauciflora Lightf.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: Alas, BC-Alta, nMan-NB, NS-Lab; Wash, Minn-Ind-Conn.
MANITOBA: Reindeer Lake.
MAP: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1964, 1968, Raymond 1950a eCan.
HABITAT: Peat bogs.
STATUS: Rare in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Washington.

Carex physocarpa Presl.
(*C. saxatilis* L. var. *major* Olney)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nMan-nQue, Lab; Wash-Colo-Mont.
MANITOBA: Churchill area.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947.
HABITAT: Wet tundra.

Carex raymondii = **C. atrata**

Carex rufina Drej.
REFERENCE: CAN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw & Morton 1976.
RANGE: NWT, nMan.
MANITOBA: Nueltin Lake.
MAP: Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Rocky barrens and shores.
STATUS: Rare in Canada.
NOTE: The only other stations known for this plant in North America are a few in the Northwest Territories.

Carex rupestris Bellardi
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, swAlta, nMan, Que, Nfld-Lab; Wyo, Utah-Colo.
MANITOBA: Seal River and Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Rocky barrens.

Carex salina var. **subspathacea** = **C. subspathacea**

Carex saxatilis var. **major** = **C. physocarpa**

Carex stricta Lam. var. **elongata** (Böck.) Gl.
(*C. emoryi* Dew.)
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: sMan; ND-Colo-Tex-Fla-NY.
MANITOBA: Pine Ridge and Roseile.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Marshes and wet ground.
STATUS: Rare in Canada, Colorado and New York.

Carex subspathacea Wormskj.
(*C. salina* Wahl. var. *subspathacea* Wormskj.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, QK, WIN; Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill, La Pérouse Bay and York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964, Schofield 1959.
HABITAT: Coastal salt marshes.
STATUS: Rare in the Yukon.

Carex tetanica var. **woodii** = **C. woodii**

Carex ursina Dew.
REFERENCE: CAN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan, nQue, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Saline shores.
STATUS: Rare in the Yukon.

Carex williamsii = **C. capillaris** var. **williamsii**

Carex woodii Dew.
(*C. tetanica* Schkuhr var. *woodii* (Dew.) Wood)
REFERENCE: CAN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: swMan-Ont; Minn-Mo-WVa-Conn.
MANITOBA: Brandon.
HABITAT: Dry calcareous woods.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Missouri and North Carolina, and rare in Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
NOTE: This plant has not been collected in the province since 1880.

Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Michx.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Shay 1974.
RANGE: seMan-NB, NS; ND-Kans-SC.
MANITOBA: Portage la Prairie to Waugh.
MAP: Dore 1964 Ont, Lloyd & Lloyd 1931, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Rich woods.
STATUS: Threatened in Nova Scotia. Endangered in South Dakota, threatened in Rhode Island and South Carolina, and rare in Kansas and North Dakota.

Ceanothus herbaceus Raf.
(*C. ovatus* Desf.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: seMan-swQue; Mont-Tex-Ga-Me.
MANITOBA: Pine Falls to Winnipeg to Piney.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Semi-open, sandy places.
STATUS: Rare in Illinois, Indiana, New York, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Ceanothus ovatus = C. herbaceus

Celtis occidentalis L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; IBP-CT 1974, Shay 1974.
RANGE: scMan-swQue; ND-eMont-Wyo-Okla-Ala-NC-New England.
MANITOBA: Delta Marsh.
MAP: Fowells 1965, Hosie 1969, Little 1971, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Well drained sand and gravel beach ridges.
STATUS: Rare in New Hampshire and Wyoming.

Cerastium alpinum L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: NWT, neSask-nMan-nQue, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Hultén 1956, 1958, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Gravelly tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Ceratophyllum echinatum Gray
REFERENCE: CAN.
RANGE: sBC, seMan-NB, NS; widespread US.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park.
HABITAT: Shallow waters.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Chenopodium leptophyllum var. **subglabrum = C. subglabrum**

Chenopodium subglabrum (Wats.) Nels.
(*C. leptophyllum* (Moq.) Wats. var. *subglabrum* Wats.)
REFERENCE: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: swSask-swMan-swOnt; eWash-Ore-Mo-ND.
MANITOBA: Oak Lake area.
MAP: Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Active sand dunes.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan and Wyoming.

Chrysanthemum arcticum L. ssp. **polare** Hult.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-nQue.
MANITOBA: Seal River to York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971.
HABITAT: Marine shores.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and the Yukon.

Chrysanthemum bipinnatum ssp. **huronense = Tanacetum huronense**

Circaea lutetiana L. ssp. **canadensis** (L.) Aschers & Magnes
(*C. quadrisulcata* (Max.) Franch. & Sav. var. *canadensis* (L.) Hara)
REFERENCE: WIN.
RANGE: seMan-NB, NS; ND-Okla-Ga-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac du Bonnet.
MAP: Hultén 1958, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Rich woods.
STATUS: Threatened in South Carolina and rare in Georgia.

Circaea quadrisulcata var. **canadensis = C. lutetiana** ssp. **canadensis**

Cirsium discolor (Muhl.) Spreng.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: sMan-swQue; Minn-Neb-Ark-New England.
MANITOBA: Turtle Mountain and Emerson.
MAP: Frankton & Moore 1963 Can, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Moore & Frankton 1974 Can.
HABITAT: Wet meadows and shores.
NOTE: The Turtle Mountain record is based on a 1976 collection in MMMN and not on the 1875 Dawson record discounted by Boivin (1967-79).

Cirsium undulatum (Nutt.) Spreng.
REFERENCE: DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Moore & Frankton 1974.
RANGE: BC-swMan; Wash-Ariz-Tex-Mo-Minn.
MANITOBA: Souris River.
MAP: Frankton & Moore 1961, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Moore & Frankton 1974 Can.
HABITAT: Prairies, grasslands and roadsides.

Clematis virginiana L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: sMan-NS; ND-Okla-La-Ga-New England.
MANITOBA: Brandon, Roseau River and Whiteshell Provincial Park.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Thickets and forest edges.
STATUS: Rare in Oklahoma.

Cochlearia officinalis L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River, Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Saline shores.
STATUS: Rare in the Yukon.

Collinsia parviflora Lindl.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: Alas-YT, BC-Sask, seMan, cOnt; Wash-Cal-Colo, Mich, Vt.
MANITOBA: Mantario Lake to High Lake.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Hillsides and lakeshores.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. Threatened in Michigan and rare in Vermont.

Conopholis americana (L.) Wallr.
REFERENCE: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: sMan-Que, NS; Wisc-Ala-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Rathwell.
MAP: Haynes 1971.
HABITAT: Woods, parasitic on tree roots.
NOTE: Rare in Canada, Illinois, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: BC-swMan-swQue; Mont-Tex-Ga-NJ.
MANITOBA: Deloraine.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Smith & Parker 1971.
HABITAT: Grassy clearings.
STATUS: Rare in Minnesota.

Cornus rugosa Lam.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN, WNRE; Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: seMan-NB, NS; Minn-Ill-Va-New England.
MANITOBA: Victoria Beach to Whiteshell Provincial Park (Falcon Lake).
MAP: Little 1976b.
HABITAT: Rich woods.
STATUS: Rare in Indiana and Rhode Island.

Coryphantha vivipara (Nutt.) Britt. & Brown (*Mamillaria vivipara* (Nutt.) Haw.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN, UWPG; IBP-CT 1974.
RANGE: sAlta-swMan; Mont-Tex-Minn.
MANITOBA: Hartney to Carberry.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry plains and sandhills.
STATUS: Threatened in Colorado and rare in Minnesota.

Cryptotaenia canadensis (L.) DC.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: sMan-NB; ND-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Portage la Prairie to Morden.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Rodgers 1950 seUS.
HABITAT: Rich damp woods.
STATUS: Endangered in Florida and Maine, and rare in South Dakota.

Cycloloma atriplicifolium (Spreng.) Coult.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN, UWPG; Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: sMan-swQue; ND-NM-Tex-Ark-Wisc.
MANITOBA: Grande Clarière to Spruce Woods Provincial Park.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Sandy places.

Cyperus houghtonii Torr.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: seMan-swQue; Minn-Ill-Penn-Mass.
MANITOBA: Victoria Beach to Marchand.
HABITAT: Sandy soil.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario. Possibly extirpated in Maine, threatened in Pennsylvania, and rare in Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Cyperus strigosus L.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN.
RANGE: scSask-swMan-swQue; widespread US.
MANITOBA: Wawanesa to near the Ontario boundary.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Wet meadows and shores.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan.

Cypripedium arietinum R. Br.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Johnson 1975, Shay 1974.
RANGE: cSask-wc&seMan-sQue, NS; Minn-Mich, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Lake Winnipegosis to Whiteshell Provincial Park (West Hawk Lake).
MAP: Ayensu 1975 US, Case 1964 Great Lakes, Luer 1975, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Open coniferous woods.
STATUS: Endangered in Saskatchewan and rare in Canada. Threatened in the United States (Ayensu and Defilipps 1978). Possibly extirpated in Connecticut, endangered in Wisconsin, threatened in Michigan, and rare in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.
NOTE: Protected under CITES (Argus 1978).

Cypripedium candidum Muhl.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Cline 1974, Kershaw et al. 1976, Shay 1974.
RANGE: seSask-sMan-sOnt; ND-Neb-Mo-Conn.
MANITOBA: Brandon and Woodlands.
MAP: Ayensu 1975 US, Luer 1975, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Marshy grasslands.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Threatened in the United States (Ayensu & Defilipps 1978). Probably extirpated in Pennsylvania, endangered in Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin, threatened in Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan, and rare in Montana, New York and North Dakota.
NOTE: Protected under CITES (Argus 1978) and the Ontario Endangered Species Act.

Deschampsia atropurpurea (Wahl.) Scheele
(*Vahlodea atropurpurea* (Wahl.) E. Fries)
REFERENCE: CAN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, swAlta, nMan, nOnt, Que, Nfld-Lab; Wash-Cal, Mont-Colo, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Baralzon Lake.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968.
HABITAT: Dry rocky tundra.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, Ontario, the Yukon, California, New Hampshire and New York.

Descurainia sophioides (Fisch.) O. E. Schulz
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, nMan.
MANITOBA: Churchill and York Factory.
MAP: Detling 1939, Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Damp soil.

Diapensia lapponica L.
REFERENCE: CAN, JCR, MMMN.
RANGE: Alas, NWT, nMan, Que, NS-Lab; NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Baralzon Lake, Nejanilini Lake and Caribou Lake.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1955, 1958, 1964.
HABITAT: Dry rocky barrens.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and Nova Scotia. Threatened in Vermont, and rare in Maine, New Hampshire and New York.

Dicentra cucullaria (L.) Bernh.
REFERENCE: MMMN.
RANGE: seMan-NS; Wash-Ore-Ida, ND-Okla-SC-Me.
MANITOBA: Whitemouth Lake.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Stern 1961, Wood 1972.
HABITAT: Rich deciduous woods.
STATUS: Threatened in South Carolina, and rare in Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington.

Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. **wilcoxianum** = **Panicum wilcoxianum**

Draba alpina L.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nBC, nMan-nwQue.
MANITOBA: Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Moist tundra and gravelly barrens.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Draba aurea Vahl
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nMan-Que, Lab; Wash-Ariz-NM-Mont.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1966 Can.
HABITAT: Gravelly slopes.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, Ontario and Washington.

Draba cana Rydb.
(*D. lanceolata* auct.)
REFERENCE: MMMN, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nwSask, nMan-NB; Wash-Utah-Colo, Mich-Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Mulligan 1971 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Calcareous gravels.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Draba fladnizensis var. **heterotricha** = **D. lactea**

Draba glabella Pursh
(*D. hirta* auct.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan-NB, NS-Lab; disj Wyo-Colo, NY.
MANITOBA: Seal River to Cape Churchill, Gillam.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Mulligan 1970 Can, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Cliff ledges and talus slopes.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Colorado, New York and Wyoming.

Draba hirta = **D. glabella**

Draba incana L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: NWT, nMan-Lab; nMich, Vt.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, Mulligan 1970.
HABITAT: Gravel ridges.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and threatened in Michigan.

Draba lactea Adams
(**D. fladnizensis** Wulf. var. **heterotricha** (Lindbl.) Ball)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan, Que-NB, NS-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill area.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Rocky exposed areas.

Draba lanceolata = **D. cana**

Draba nivalis Liljebl.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Mulligan 1974 and Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Rocky exposed areas.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Drosera linearis Goldie
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, HALC, MMMN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: BC-Que, Nfld; Minn-Mich, Me.
MANITOBA: Easterville Road, God's River and Roseau River.
MAP: Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Wynne 1944.
HABITAT: Calcareous fens.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Endangered in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and rare in Maine.

Dryas integrifolia Vahl
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, eBC-swAlta, nMan-NB, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River, Churchill, and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1947, 1964, Savile 1961, Young 1971.
HABITAT: Rock outcrops and gravel ridges.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Dryopteris phegopteris = **Phegopteris connectilis**

Dulichium arundinaceum (L.) Britt.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: BC, seMan-Nfld; Wash-Cal-Mont, Minn-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Wood 1972.
HABITAT: Swamps and pond margins.
STATUS: Rare in Iowa.

Dupontia fisheri var. **aristata** = **D. fisheri** ssp. **psilosantha**

Dupontia fisheri R. Br. ssp. **psilosantha** (Rupr.) Hult.
(**D. fisheri** R. Br. var. **aristata** Malte & Polunin)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, QK, WIN; Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill, La Pérouse Bay and York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Saltwater marshes.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and the Yukon.

Elatine americana = **E. triandra** var. **americana**

Elatine triandra Schkuhr var. **americana** (Pursh) Fassett
(*E. americana* (Pursh) Arnott)
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: seMan-NB; Kans-Va-Me.
MANITOBA: Otterburne.
MAP: Fassett 1939b, Hultén 1971, Löve & Bernard 1959 Man.
HABITAT: Shallow water and mud flats.
STATUS: Rare in Massachusetts and endangered in Missouri.

Eleocharis engelmani = **E. ovata**

Eleocharis obtusa = **E. ovata**

Eleocharis ovata (Roth) R. & S.
(*E. engelmani* Steud., *E. obtusa* (Willd.) Schultes)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: BC-sMan-Nfld; Wash-Cal-Tex-Ga-Me.
MANITOBA: Killarney, Hecla Island and Otterburne.
MAP: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Svenson 1939.
HABITAT: Wet muddy places.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan. Endangered in Wisconsin, and rare in Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan and South Dakota.
NOTE: Possibly adventive in Manitoba (Boivin 1967-79).

Elymus arenarius ssp. **mollis** = **E. mollis**

Elymus hystrix L.
(*Hystrix patula* Moench)
REFERENCE: DAO.
RANGE: sMan-wNB, cNS; ND-Okla-Ga-Me.
MANITOBA: Roseisle and Miami.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Rich moist woods.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia. Endangered in South Dakota and rare in Oklahoma.

Elymus mollis Trin.
(**E. arenarius** L. ssp. **mollis** (Trin.) Hult.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: nAlas-NWT, BC, neAlta-Sask, nMan, Ont-Lab; Wash-Cal, Minn-Mich, New England.
MANITOBA: Seal River to La Pérouse Bay, York Factory and Gillam.
MAP: Bowden 1957, Hultén 1964, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Saline shores.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Ontario and the Yukon. Threatened in Michigan and rare in New Hampshire.

Epilobium ciliatum Raf. ssp. **glandulosum** (Lehm.) Hoch & Raven
(*E. glandulosum* Lehm.)
REFERENCE: GH.
RANGE: Alta, Sask, nMan, Ont, NS; Wash-Cal-Mont, nMinn-Wisc, Vt-Me.
MANITOBA: York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Wet ground.

Epilobium davuricum Fisch.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, nMan-Que, Nfld.
MANITOBA: MacBride River, Churchill and Gillam.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947.
HABITAT: Damp tundra.

Epilobium paniculatum Nutt.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO.
RANGE: BC-sMan, introduced Ont-swQue; Wash-Cal-NM-SD.
MANITOBA: Miniota to Virden, Stony Mountain to Selkirk.
HABITAT: Open ground and disturbed areas.

Erigeron caespitosus Nutt.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-YT, BC-swMan; Wash-Ariz-Neb-ND.
MANITOBA: St. Lazare to Brandon.
MAP: Hultén 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Sandy hillsides and prairies.

Erigeron humilis = E. uniflorus var. **unalaschkensis**

Erigeron uniflorus L. var. **unalaschkensis** (DC.) Boivin
(*E. humilis* Graham)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan, Que, Lab; nwMont, Wyo, Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968.
HABITAT: Damp sand.
STATUS: Rare in Colorado and Wyoming.

Eriocaulon septangulare With.
REFERENCE: MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: seMan-Lab; Minn-Ind-NC-New England.
MANITOBA: Wallace Lake.
MAP: Hultén 1958, Kral 1966 US, McLaughlin 1932.
HABITAT: Shallow water of sandy lakeshores.
STATUS: Rare in North Carolina.

Eriophorum callitrix Cham.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-wAlta, nMan, Nfld-Lab; swMont.
MANITOBA: Churchill
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Packer & Vitt 1974, Porsild 1964 Can, Raymond 1951c.
HABITAT: Dry sphagnum bogs.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta.

Euphorbia geyeri Engelm.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: swMan; ND-Colo-Tex-Ill-Minn.
MANITOBA: St. Lazare, Grande Clarière and Rathwell.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Wheeler 1941 US.
HABITAT: Active sand dunes.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Missouri and rare in Minnesota.

Euphrasia vinacea Sell & Yeo
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Sell & Yeo 1970.
RANGE: nMan-neOnt.
MANITOBA: Churchill and York Factory.
HABITAT: Clay flats along the coast.
STATUS: Rare in Canada.
NOTE: Endemic to Hudson Bay.

Eurotia lanata (Pursh) Moq.
REFERENCE: MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: sYT, Alta-sMan; Wash-Cal-Tex-ND.
MANITOBA: Virden and Pembina Hills.
MAP: Billings 1949, Hultén 1968, Neilson 1968.
HABITAT: Dry prairie.
STATUS: Rare in the Yukon.

Festuca obtusa Biehler
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: sMan-NB, NS; ND-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Winnipeg and Babcock.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Moist woods.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia.

Franseria acanthicarpa = Ambrosia acanthicarpa

Galium aparine L.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN.
RANGE: Alas, BC-sMan-NB, NS, Nfld; Wash-Cal-Tex-Ga-Me.
MANITOBA: Delta and Winnipeg.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Moist woods.

Gentiana linearis var. **latifolia = G. rubricaulis**

Gentiana propinqua = Gentianella propinqua

Gentiana rubricaulis Schwein.
(*G. linearis* Froel. var. *latifolia* Gray)
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN, WNRE; Shay 1974.
RANGE: sMan-Ont, NB; Minn-Mich, Me.
MANITOBA: Riding Mountain National Park to Shoal Lake.
MAP: Gillett 1963, Pringle 1967, 1968 Can.
HABITAT: Open marshes and wet meadows.
STATUS: Possibly extirpated in Maine.

Gentianella propinqua (Richards.) J. M. Gillett
(*Gentiana propinqua* Richards.)
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Shay 1974.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Mont.
MANITOBA: Churchill and York Factory.
MAP: Gillett 1957, 1963, Hultén 1968, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Damp sands and gravels along the coast.

Gerardia aspera = Agalinis aspera

Gerardia tenuifolia = Agalinis tenuifolia

Glyceria canadensis (Michx.) Trin.
REFERENCE: MMMN.
RANGE: ecSask, seMan-Lab; Minn-Ill-NC-Me.
MANITOBA: Wallace Lake.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Marshes.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan and Illinois.

Goodyera tesselata Lodd.
REFERENCE: MMMN.
RANGE: eMan-Nfld; Minn-Md-Me.
MANITOBA: Family Lake and Wallace Lake.
MAP: Case 1964 Great Lakes, Kallunki 1976, Luer 1975.
HABITAT: Rich mixed woods.
STATUS: Endangered in Vermont, threatened in Rhode Island, and rare in western New York.
NOTE: Protected under CITES (Argus 1978).

Habenaria hookeri = Platanthera hookeri

Habenaria lacera = Platanthera lacera

Hammarbya paludosa = Malaxis paludosa

Hedeoma hispida Pursh.
REFERENCE: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: sAlta-seMan-swQue; Mont-Tex-Miss-NY.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park (Falcon Lake).
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Wind eroded hillsides and steppes.
STATUS: Rare in Iowa.

Heliotropium curassavicum L.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: sAlta-swMan; widespread US.
MANITOBA: Lyleton to Deleau.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Alkaline shores.

Hepatica americana (DC.) Ker
REFERENCE: DAO.
RANGE: sMan-NB, NS; Minn-Mo-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Notre Dame de Lourdes.
MAP: Hultén 1958, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Rich woods.
STATUS: Threatened in Nova Scotia. Endangered in Florida and rare in Rhode Island.

Heteranthera dubia (Jacq.) MacM.
REFERENCE: WIN.
RANGE: sMan-swQue; Wash-nCal, Ariz, Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Pine Dock Beach, La Salle River and Bissett.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, USDA 1970 US.
HABITAT: Streams and quiet waters.
STATUS: Endangered in North Carolina, and rare in Maine and New Hampshire.

Hierochloe alpina (Sw.) R. & S.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-wAlta, nMan, Que, Nfld-Lab; NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Baralzon Lake and Seal River.
MAP: Hadac 1960, Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Meadows and rocky tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont.

Hierochloe pauciflora R. Br.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River and Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Wet mossy tundra.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, Ontario and the Yukon.

Hippuris tetraphylla L. f.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, nMan-Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River to Cape Churchill, York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971.
HABITAT: Wet, sandy marine shores.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Honckenya peploides = Arenaria peploides

Hudsonia tomentosa Nutt.
REFERENCE: WIN.
RANGE: NWT, Alta-sMan-NS, Lab; Minn-NC-Me.
MANITOBA: Kettle Hills, Victoria Beach to Sandilands Forest Reserve.
HABITAT: Sand dunes.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and Nova Scotia. Endangered in North Carolina, and rare in Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia.

Hypopitys monotropa = Monotropa hypopitys

Hystrix patula = Elymus hystrix

Impatiens noli-tangere L.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN.
RANGE: Alas, BC-wMan; Wash-Ore.
MANITOBA: Wilkins Point and Duck Mountain Provincial Park.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Ornduff 1967.
HABITAT: Damp thickets.

Juncus biglumis L.
REFERENCE: CAN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, wAlta, nMan, nOnt, nQue, Lab; Wyo, Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can, Young 1971 Can.
HABITAT: Wet tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Colorado and Wyoming.

Kalmia microphylla (Hook.) Heller
(*K. polifolia* Wang. ssp. *microphylla* (Hook.) Calder & Taylor)
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: YT-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan; Wash-Cal, Wyo-Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Bogs and pond margins.

Kalmia polifolia ssp. **microphylla** = **K. microphylla**

Kobresia simpliciuscula (Wahl.) Mack.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, swAlta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Ore, Ida, Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Tundra and gravelly places.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario, Colorado and Oregon.

Koenigia islandica L.
REFERENCE: CAN; Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, wAlta, nMan, nOnt, nQue, Lab; Mont, Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Cody 1971, Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can, Schofield 1959.
HABITAT: Wet places.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, the continental Northwest Territories, Ontario and Colorado.

Krigia biflora (Walt.) Blake
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: sMan-swOnt; Minn-Ariz-Mo-Ga-Mass.
MANITOBA: Teulon.
HABITAT: Open sandy woods.
STATUS: Rare in Canada, Colorado and Mississippi.
NOTE: This plant has not been collected in the province since 1929.

Lactuca floridana (L.) Gaertn.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976, Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: seMan-swOnt; SD-Tex-Fla-Mass.
MANITOBA: Otterburne.
MAP: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Radloff 1961 US.
HABITAT: Thickets and forest margins.
STATUS: Rare in Canada and Minnesota.

Lesquerella arctica (Wormskj.) Wats.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, swAlta, nMan, Que, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964, Wood 1972.
HABITAT: Calcareous barrens.

Linum lepagei = **L. lewisii** ssp. **lepagei**

Linum lewisii Pursh ssp. **lepagei** (Boivin) Mosquin
(*L. lepagei* Boivin)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: NWT, nMan-nOnt.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Mosquin 1971.
HABITAT: Sandy marine shorelines.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.
NOTE: Endemic to Hudson Bay.

Listera auriculata Wieg.
REFERENCE: DAO; Whiting & Catling 1977.
RANGE: wMan, Ont-Que, Nfld-Lab; Minn-Mich, Vt, NY, Me.
MANITOBA: Duck Mountain Provincial Park.
MAP: Case 1964 Great Lakes, Luer 1975, Whiting & Catling 1977 Can.
HABITAT: Acid soil, inundated in spring.
STATUS: Threatened in the United States (Ayensu & DeFilipps 1978). Endangered in Wisconsin, and rare in Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont.
NOTE: Protected under CITES (Argus 1978).

Lobelia dortmanna L.
REFERENCE: MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: sBC, nAlta, nSask, seMan-Lab; Ore, Minn-Penn-NJ-Me.
MANITOBA: Wallace Lake.
MAP: Hultén 1968, McVaugh 1936.
HABITAT: Shallow water of sandy lakeshores.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta. Threatened in Pennsylvania and rare in New Jersey.

Lomatium orientale C. & R.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: seSask-swMan; Mont-NM-Tex-Minn.
MANITOBA: Coulter to Aweme.
MAP: Cash 1954, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry plains and bluffs.
STATUS: Rare in Canada and Minnesota.

Lomatogonium rotatum (L.) Fries
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959, Shay 1974.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-n&wMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Ida, Wyo-Colo, Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill, La Pérouse Bay, York Factory and Gilbert Plains.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can, 1966 Can.
HABITAT: Wet alkaline soil.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and Maine.

Lonicera hirsuta Eaton var. **schindleri** Boivin
REFERENCE: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: seMan-Que; Minn-Neb-Ohio-New England.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park (Falcon Lake).
HABITAT: Rocky woods.

Luzula spicata (L.) DC.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan, Que, NS-Lab; Wash-Cal-NM-Mont, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Nueltin Lake area.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Moist cliff ledges and tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia, Maine and New Hampshire.

Lychnis affinis = **Melandrium affine**

Lychnis apetala = **Melandrium apetalum**

Lychnis gillettii = **Melandrium affine**

Lycopodium lucidulum Michx.
REFERENCE: JCR.
RANGE: sMan-Nfld; Minn-Mo-SC-Me.
MANITOBA: Riding Mountain National Park.
HABITAT: Moist woods.
STATUS: Rare in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

Lycopodium tristachyum Pursh
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, UWPG.
RANGE: se&cMan-Nfld; Minn-Ala-Me.
MANITOBA: Cross Lake, Elk Island and Belair Forest Reserve.
MAP: Hultén 1958, Marie-Victorin 1932.
HABITAT: Dry woods and clearings.
STATUS: Rare in Missouri and western New York.

Lysimachia quadriflora Sims
(*Steironema quadriflorum* (Sims) Hitchc.)
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: seMan-swOnt; ND-Ark-Ga-Mass.
MANITOBA: Kleefeld.
MAP: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Ray 1956.
HABITAT: Chernozem prairies.
STATUS: Rare in Minnesota, New York and West Virginia.

Malaxis monophyllos (L.) Sw. var. **brachypoda** (Gray) Morris & Eames
REFERENCE: DAO, CAN, MMMN; Boivin 1967-79, Parker 1976, Shay 1974.
RANGE: Alas, BC-wMan-NB, NS-Lab; Cal, Colo, Minn-Ill-NJ-Me.
MANITOBA: Duck Mountain Provincial Park to Treesbank.
MAP: Case 1964 Great Lakes, Hultén 1964, 1968, Luer 1975, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Damp woods and bogs.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Extirpated in Illinois, possibly extirpated in New Hampshire, endangered in Colorado, threatened in Wisconsin, and rare in California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts and New Jersey.
NOTE: Protected under CITES (Argus 1978).

Malaxis paludosa (L.) Sw.
(*Hammarbya paludosa* (L.) Ktze.)
REFERENCE: WIN; Boivin 1967-79, IBP-CT 1974, Parker 1976, Shay 1974.
RANGE: Alas-sNWT, nBC, Alta, cSask, wMan, Ont; nMinn.
MANITOBA: Gilbert Plains.
MAP: Case 1964 Great Lakes, Hultén 1958, 1968, Luer 1975, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Wet sphagnum bogs.
STATUS: Rare in Canada and endangered in Minnesota.
NOTE: Protected under CITES (Argus 1978).

Malaxis unifolia Michx.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN; Boivin 1967-79, Shay 1974.
RANGE: seMan-Lab; Minn-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Sandilands Forest Reserve.
MAP: Case 1964 Great Lakes, Luer 1975.
HABITAT: Bogs, woods and pond margins.
STATUS: Possibly extirpated in Illinois, and rare in Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey and western New York.
NOTE: Protected under CITES (Argus 1978).

Mamillaria vivipara = **Coryphantha vivipara**

Matricaria ambigua (Ledeb.) Kryl.
(*M. maritima* L. var. *nana* (Hook.) Boivin, *Tripleurospermum phaeocephalum* (Rupr.) Pobed.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-nQue, Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River, Churchill, La Pérouse Bay and York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Sandy marine coasts.

Matricaria maritima var. **nana** = **M. ambigua**

Melandrium affine (J. Vahl.) Hartm.
(*Lychnis affinis* J. Vahl, *M. furcatum* (Raf.) Hult., *L. gillettii* Boivin, *Silene involucrata* (C. & S.) Bocq.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-wAlta, nMan-nQue, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964, Young 1971.
HABITAT: Damp tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta.

Melandrium apetalum (L.) Fenzl.
(*Lychnis apetala* L., *Silene walbergella* Chowdhuri)
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan-nQue, Lab; Mont, Utah-Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Wet tundra and gravelly places.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Melandrium furcatum = M. affine

Mentzelia decapetala (Pursh) Urban & Gilg
REFERENCE: WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: Alta-sMan; Mont-Nev-Tex-Iowa-ND.
MANITOBA: Boissevain.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Bare, wind-eroded soil.
STATUS: Rare in Iowa.

Mertensia lanceolata Pursh
REFERENCE: MMMN, WIN
RANGE: sAlta-wMan; Mont-Colo-ND.
MANITOBA: Minitonas and Lyleton.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Steppes.

Mertensia maritima (L.) S. F. Gray
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, nMan-NB, NS-Lab; Mass, Me.
MANITOBA: Long Point and Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Gravelly marine beaches.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, Ontario, the Yukon and Massachusetts.

Microseris cuspidata (Pursh) Schultz-Bip.
(*Agoseris cuspidata* (Pursh) Raf.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: sAlta-swMan; Mont-Tex-Ark-Ill-Minn.
MANITOBA: Brandon and Souris River.
MAP: Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Prairie slopes.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Threatened in Wisconsin, and rare in Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri.

Mimulus glabratus HBK. var. **fremontii** (Benth.) Grant
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, de Vries 1971, Kershaw 1976, Shay 1974.
RANGE: seSask-sMan-Que; ND-Ariz-Tex-Mo-Mich.
MANITOBA: Shilo area.
MAP: Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Pennell 1935.
HABITAT: Shady boggy springs.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Illinois and Missouri.

Minuartia rubella (Wahl.) Graebn.
(*Arenaria rubella* (Wahl.) Sm.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Wash-Cal-NM-Mont, SD, Vt.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Dry open slopes.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Idaho and Vermont.

Minuartia stricta (Sw.) Hiern
(*Arenaria uliginosa* Schleich., *A. stricta* Michx. var. *uliginosa* (Schleich.) Boivin)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Que; Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill and York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Moist tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Colorado.
NOTE: This plant has not been collected in the province since 1930.

Monotropa hypopitys L.
(*Hypopitys monotropa* Crantz.)
REFERENCE: RMNP.
RANGE: Alas, BC-swAlta, swSask, wMan, Ont-Nfld; widespread US.
MANITOBA: Riding Mountain National Park.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Coniferous woods.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Endangered in Georgia and Texas, and rare in Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Oregon.

Muhlenbergia andina (Nutt.) Hitchc.
REFERENCE: DAO; Kershaw 1976, Looman 1973.
RANGE: wMan; Wash-Cal-Colo-Mont.
MANITOBA: Birch River and Duck Mountain Provincial Park.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, Pohl 1969.
HABITAT: Moist meadows and lakeshores.
STATUS: Rare in Canada and Colorado.

Musineon divaricatum (Pursh) Nutt.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: sAlta-sMan; Mont-Colo-ND.
MAP: Mathias 1930, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry hillsides.

Myosurus minimus L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: BC-sMan-sOnt; Wash-Cal-Tex-Ga-Va.
MANITOBA: Melita to Morden.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Calcareous or alkaline soils.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario, South Dakota and Iowa.

Myriophyllum alterniflorum DC.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: NWT, nSask-nw&seMan-NB, NS-Nfld; Minn-Mich, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Cochrane River, Reindeer Lake and Whiteshell Provincial Park (West Hawk Lake area).
MAP: Hultén 1958, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Shallow lakes.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire and New York.

Nymphaea odorata Ait.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: se&cMan-Nfld; Minn-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Minago River and Whiteshell Provincial Park area.
HABITAT: Quiet waters.
STATUS: Rare in Illinois.

Oenothera perennis L.
REFERENCE: MMMN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: swBC, sMan-Nfld; Minn-Mo-SC-Me.
MANITOBA: Teulon.
MAP: Straley 1977.
HABITAT: Gravelly prairies.
STATUS: Endangered in North Carolina, and rare in Illinois and Missouri.

Orobanche ludoviciana Nutt.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: BC-swMan; Wash-Cal-Tex-Minn.
MANITOBA: St. Lazare to Lauder to Glenboro.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry hills and sand dunes, parasitic on *Artemisia*.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta. Endangered in Missouri, and rare in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

Oryzopsis canadensis (Poir.) Torr.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: BC-wMan-Lab; Wyo, Minn-Mich, WVa, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Duck Mountain Provincial Park, Qu'Appelle River and Riding Mountain Provincial Park.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, Raymond 1953 eNA.
HABITAT: Thickets and woods.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta and Nova Scotia. Endangered in Wisconsin, threatened in Michigan, and rare in New Hampshire and New York.

Oryzopsis hymenoides (R. & S.) Ricker
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: seBC-swMan; Wash-Cal-Tex-ND.
MANITOBA: St. Lazare to Glenboro.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, Johnson 1945, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Ramaley 1939.
HABITAT: Dry prairie and sandhills.
STATUS: Rare in Minnesota.

Oryzopsis micrantha (Trin. & Rupr.) Thurb.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN, UWPG.
RANGE: BC-swMan; Mont-Nev-NM-ND.
MANITOBA: Routledge to Spruce Woods Provincial Park.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Shechter & Johnson 1968.
HABITAT: Open woods and rocky ridges or slopes.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta. Probably extirpated in Texas, and rare in California and Oklahoma.

Osmorhiza claytoni (Michx.) Clarke
REFERENCE: WIN.
RANGE: seMan-Nfld; Minn-Kans-Ark-NC-Me.
MANITOBA: Pinawa.
MAP: Constance & Shan 1948, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Deciduous woods.
STATUS: Rare in Kansas.

Ostrya virginiana (Mill.) Koch
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Shay 1974.
RANGE: sMan-NB, NS; ND-Wyo-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Morden and Whiteshell Provincial Park (Falcon Lake).
MAP: Hosie 1969 Can, Little 1971, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Rich woods.
STATUS: Rare in Wyoming.

Oxytropis bellii (Britt.) Palibine
REFERENCE: CAN.
RANGE: NWT, nMan, nQue.
MANITOBA: Long Point and Churchill.
MAP: Barneby 1952, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Gravel bars and tundra.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories.
NOTE: Endemic to Hudson Bay.

Oxytropis campestris (L.) DC. var. **johannensis** Fern. (*O. johannensis* (Fern.) Fern.)
REFERENCE: DAO; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: NWT, nMan, Que, NB, NS-Lab; Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Barneby 1952, Fassett 1939a, Meusel et al. 1965, Raymond 1950b eNA.
HABITAT: Tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Maine.

Oxytropis johannensis = O. campestris var. **johannensis**

Oxytropis sericea Nutt.
(*O. spicata* (Hook.) Standl.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO.
RANGE: sAlas-NWT, BC-swMan; Mont-Nev-Tex-SD.
MANITOBA: St. Lazare.
MAP: Barneby 1952, Hultén 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Welsh 1960 cUS.
HABITAT: Prairie slopes and sandhills.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Oxytropis spicata = O. sericea

Panicum linearifolium Scribn.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: seMan-Que, NS; Wisc-Tex-Ga-Me.
MANITOBA: Quesnel Lake to Whiteshell Provincial Park.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US.
HABITAT: Dry open woods.
STATUS: Threatened in North Carolina and rare in Kansas.

Panicum perlongum Nash.
REFERENCE: DAO; Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: sMan-w&sOnt; ND-Tex-Ark-Minn.
MANITOBA: Sydney, Sandilands Forest Reserve and Whiteshell Provincial Park.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry prairies and open woods.
STATUS: Rare in Canada.

Panicum wilcoxianum Vasey
(*Dichanthelium oligosanthes* (Schultes) Gould var. *wilcoxianum* (Vasey) Gould & Clarke)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: cAlta-swMan; Mont-NM-Ill-Minn.
MANITOBA: St. Lazare to Lyleton to Camp Shilo.
MAP: Gould & Clarke 1978, Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry prairie, sandhills and sandy clearings.
STATUS: Rare in Canada, Colorado and Minnesota.

Parnassia parviflora DC.
REFERENCE: DAO.
RANGE: BC-nMan-Que, PEI-Lab; Utah, Colo, SD, Iowa, Wisc-Mich.
MANITOBA: Gillam.
HABITAT: Wet meadows and shorelines.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Pedicularis flammea L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: NWT, wAlta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River and Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Packer & Vitt 1974, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Wet tundra and exposed gravelly places.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, the continental Northwest Territories and Ontario.

Pedicularis lapponica L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964, Young 1971.
HABITAT: Rocky tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and the Yukon.

Pedicularis macrodonta Richards.
(*P. parviflora* auct.)
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, cAlta, Sask, n&wMan, Ont, Que.
MANITOBA: York Factory and Cowan.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Wet bogs and meadows.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, the continental Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and the Yukon.

Pedicularis parviflora = P. macrodonta

Pellaea glabella var. **nana = P. glabella** var. **occidentalis**

Pellaea glabella Mett. var. **occidentalis** (E. Nels.) Butters
(*P. glabella* Mett. var. *nana* (Rich.) Cody)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: NWT, Alta-s&wMan; Mont-Wyo-ND.
MANITOBA: Athapapuskow Lake to Grand Rapids, Stoney Mountain.
MAP: Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Rigby & Britton 1970 Can, Tryon 1957, Tryon & Britton 1958.
HABITAT: Limestone outcrops and calcareous cliffs.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan.

Penstemon nitidus Dougl.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN.
RANGE: seBC-swMan; Ida-ND, Colo.
MANITOBA: Russel to Virden.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Sandy or gravelly prairies.

Penstemon procerus Dougl.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-YT, BC-swMan; Wash-Utah-Colo-Mont.
MANITOBA: Miniota to Reston.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Keck 1945 wNA, Pennell 1935.
HABITAT: Moist prairies.

Penthorum sedoides L.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: seMan-NB; Minn-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Otterburne.
MAP: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man.
HABITAT: Shores and ditches.

Phegopteris connectilis (Michx.) Watt
(*Dryopteris phegopteris* (L.) Christens., *P. polypodioides* Fée, *Thelypteris phegopteris* (L.) Slossen)
REFERENCE: DAO, JCR, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Looman 1973, Ritchie 1956b, 1956c.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-wMan-Lab; Wash-Ore-Mont, Minn-Ga-Me.
MANITOBA: Kasmere Lake and Cranberry Portage.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Mulligan & Cody 1979 Can.
HABITAT: Rich wet woods.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, the continental Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. Endangered in North Carolina, and rare in Illinois, Oregon and Tennessee

Phegopteris polypodioides = P. connectilis

Phyllodoce caerulea (L.) Bab.
REFERENCE: CAN, JCR; Cody 1953, Ritchie 1959.
RANGE: NWT, nMan, nOnt, Que, NS-Lab; NH, Me.
MANITOBA: Caribou Lake, McLeod Lake and Seal River.
MAP: Cody 1953, Hultén 1958, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Sands and gravels.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Maine.

Pinus resinosa Ait.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; IBP-CT 1974.
RANGE: seMan-Nfld; Minn-Mich, Penn-Me.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park (Falcon Lake), Sandilands Forest Reserve and Moose Lake.
MAP: Fowells 1965, Hosie 1969 Can, Little 1971.
HABITAT: Dry woods.
STATUS: Rare in Connecticut and Illinois.

Pinus strobus L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; IBP-CT 1974.
RANGE: seMan-Nfld; Minn-nGa-Me.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park (Falcon Lake) to Lake-of-the-Woods.
MAP: Fowells 1965, Hosie 1969 Can, Little 1971.
HABITAT: Well drained sandy soil.
STATUS: Rare in Illinois and Iowa.

Plagiobothrys cognatus = P. scouleri

Plagiobothrys scouleri (H. & A.) Johnst.
(*Allocarya californica* (F. & M.) Greene, *P. cognatus* (Greene) Johnston)
REFERENCE: WIN.
RANGE: Alas-YT, BC-swMan; Wash-Cal-NM-Mont.
MANITOBA: Melita.
MAP: Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Moist or wet soil.
NOTE: This plant may be introduced in the province.

Plantago elongata Pursh ssp. **elongata**
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: BC-swMan; Wash-Cal-Tex-Minn.
MANITOBA: Miniota and Melita.
MAP: Bassett 1966, 1973, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry to moist alkaline regions.
STATUS: Rare in Minnesota.

Plantago juncoides = P. maritima

Plantago maritima L.
(*P. juncoides* Lam.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan-Lab; Wash-Cal, Me-NJ.
MANITOBA: Seal River to La Pérouse Bay, York Factory and Dawson Bay.
MAP: Bassett 1973, Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Salt marshes and alkaline soil.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Ontario the Yukon and New York.

Plantago patagonica Jacq.
(*P. purshii* auct.)
REFERENCE: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: BC-sMan; Wash-Ariz-Tex-Minn.
MANITOBA: Emerson.
MAP: Bassett 1973 Can, Daubenmire 1942 US, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Wind-eroded steppes and dry alluvial flats.
STATUS: Rare in Indiana.

Plantago purshii = P. patagonica

Platanthera hookeri (Torr.) Lindl.
(*Habenaria hookeri* Torr.)
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: seMan-Nfld; Minn-Iowa-Penn-Me.
MANITOBA: Victoria Beach to Sandilands Forest Reserve.
MAP: Case 1964 Great Lakes, Luer 1975.
HABITAT: Rich woods.
STATUS: Threatened in Wisconsin, and rare in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Platanthera lacera (Michx.) G. Don
(*Habenaria lacera* (Michx.) Lodd)
REFERENCE: MMMN.
RANGE: seMan-sOnt, NS, Nfld; Minn-Tex-SC-Me.
MANITOBA: Hecla Island.
MAP: Case 1964 Great Lakes, Luer 1975, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Meadows, thickets and woods.
STATUS: Endangered in Texas, threatened in South Carolina, and rare in Alabama, Delaware and Illinois.

Poa arctica R. Br.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nSask, nMan-Que, Nfld-sLab; Wash-Cal-NM-Mont.
MANITOBA: Seal River to Cape Churchill, York Factory.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Sedge meadows.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Poa cusickii Vasey
REFERENCE: CAN.
RANGE: sYT, BC-swMan; Wash-Cal-Colo-ND.
MANITOBA: Oak Lake and Brandon.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, Hultén 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry prairie and sandhills.

Poa fendleriana (Steud.) Vasey
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN.
RANGE: BC-swMan; Mont-Cal-NM-Okla-ND.
MANITOBA: Brandon.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Open prairie.

Polanisia dodecandra (L.) DC.
(*P. graveolens* Raf.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Shay 1974.
RANGE: Sask-swMan-swQue; Wash-Cal-Tex-Ala-NH.
MANITOBA: Shilo to Spruce Woods Provincial Park.
MAP: Iltis 1958, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Ramaley 1939.
HABITAT: Sandy or gravelly soil.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and Connecticut.

Polanisia graveolens = P. dodecandra

Polygala verticillata L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: seSask-sMan-swQue; Wyo-Colo-Tex-Fla-Vt.
MANITOBA: Ste Rose du Lac to Griswold to Otterburne.
MAP: Gillett 1968, Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Pennell 1931.
HABITAT: Prairie and dry hills.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan, Indiana, Minnesota and Wyoming.

Populus grandidentata Michx.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Dugle 1969.
RANGE: seMan-NS; Minn-Mo-NC-Me.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park (Betula Lake) to Shoal Lake.
MAP: Fowells 1965, Hosie 1969 Can, Little 1971, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Dry woods.
STATUS: Endangered in Missouri and North Carolina, and rare in Tennessee.

Potamogeton amplifolius Tuckerm.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN.
RANGE: sBC, cSask, w&seMan-NB, NS-Nfld; Wash-Cal-Okla-Ga-Me.
MANITOBA: Athapapuskow Lake, Bissett to Whiteshell Provincial Park (Caddy Lake).
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Ogden 1943, Steyermark 1941.
HABITAT: Lakes and streams.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan. Threatened in North Carolina.

Potamogeton illinoensis Morong.
REFERENCE: MMMN; Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: NWT, sBC-sMan-swQue; Wash-Cal-Tex-Fla-Vt.
MANITOBA: Valley River and Whitemouth.
MAP: Hultén 1958, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Meusel et al. 1965, Ogden 1943.
HABITAT: Lakes and streams.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories. Endangered in North Carolina, and rare in Indiana and Kansas.

Potamogeton obtusifolius Mert. & Koch
REFERENCE: CAN.
RANGE: YT-NWT, BC-nMan-Que, NS; nwWash, nwMont, nwWyo, Kans, Minn-Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill, Reindeer Lake and Cross Lake.
MAP: Haynes 1974, Hultén 1958, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Quiet lake edges and creek mouths.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Threatened in Pennsylvania, and rare in Kansas and Wyoming.

Potamogeton pusillus L. var. **tenuissimus** Mert & Koch
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Lab; Wash-Cal-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Gillam, Grand Rapids and Whiteshell Provincial Park (Jessica Lake).
MAP: Haynes 1974, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Small ponds.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Potamogeton robbinsii Oakes
REFERENCE: DAO; Ritchie 1956b, 1956c.
RANGE: Alas, NWT, swBC-eMan-NB, NS; Wash-Cal-Mont, Minn-Ill-Me.
MANITOBA: Bissett.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Shallow water.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, the continental Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan. Endangered in Ohio, and rare in Illinois and Indiana.

Potamogeton strictifolius Ar. Benn.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: NWT, Alta-nMan-Que; ND-Utah-Neb-Ill-Vt.
MANITOBA: Hayes River.
MAP: Haynes 1974, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Calcareous waters.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta. Probably extirpated in Ohio, and rare in Connecticut, Illinois and Massachusetts.

Potentilla egedii Wormskj. var. **groenlandica** (Tratt.) Polunin
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Que, NS-Lab; New England.
MANITOBA: Seal River to La Pérouse Bay, York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Wet meadows, sands and gravels along the coast.

Potentilla flabelliformis = **P. gracilis** var. **flabelliformis**

Potentilla finitima Kohli & Packer
REFERENCE: Kohli & Packer 1976.
RANGE: sAlta-sMan; ND.
MANITOBA: Carberry area.
MAP: Kohli & Packer 1976.
HABITAT: Dry prairie.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta.

Potentilla gracilis Dougl. var. **flabelliformis** (Lehm.) Nutt.
(*P. flabelliformis* Lehm.)
REFERENCE: CAN.
RANGE: sAlas, BC-swMan; Wash-Cal-Mont, Minn.
MANITOBA: Napinka.
MAP: Clausen et al. 1940, Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Meadows and prairies.
STATUS: Rare in Minnesota.

Potentilla nivea L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nMan, Que, Nfld-Lab; Mont, SD.
MANITOBA: Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Calcareous rocks.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan and the Yukon.

Potentilla pensylvanica L. var. **litoralis** (Rydb.) Boivin
(*P. pensylvanica* L. var. *pectinata* auct.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: NWT, Alta-nMan-Que, NS-Lab; New England.
MANITOBA: Churchill, York Factory and The Pas.
MAP: Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Sandy and gravelly shorelines.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Potentilla pensylvanica var. **pectinata** = **P. pensylvanica** var. **litoralis**

Potentilla plattensis Nutt.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: sAlta-swMan; Mont-Cal-Utah-NM-SD.
MANITOBA: Oak River, Napinka and Forrest.
HABITAT: Moist meadows and prairies.

Potentilla pulchella R. Br.
(*P. rubricaulis* Lehm.)
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan, nOnt-Que, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Dry tundra.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, Ontario and the Yukon.

Potentilla rubricaulis = **P. pulchella**

Primula stricta Hornem.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, Alta, nMan-Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill, York Factory and Gillam.
MAP: Baker 1959, Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Dune slacks, damp meadows and shorelines.

Puccinellia lucida Fern. & Weath.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: nMan-Que.
MANITOBA: Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
HABITAT: Salt marshes and coastal sands.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Puccinellia vaginata (Lange) Fern. & Weath.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, QK; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan, Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Coastal sands and clays.

Pyrola rotundifolia L. var. **americana** (Sweet) Fern.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN.
RANGE: seMan-Nfld; Minn-Ill-NC-Me.
MANITOBA: Black Island to Sandilands Forest Reserve to Wallace Lake.
MAP: Hultén 1958.
HABITAT: Dry mixed woods.
STATUS: Endangered in Tennessee, and rare in Illinois and Indiana.

Ranunculus fascicularis Muhl.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN.
RANGE: seMan-sOnt; Minn-Tex-Ga-NH.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park (Falcon Lake).
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Open woods and calcareous ledges.
STATUS: Rare in Canada, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont.

Ranunculus pallasii Schlecht.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN; Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, n&eMan-Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River, Churchill area and Berens River.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Brackish shores and shallow water.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and Ontario.

Ranunculus pedatifidus Sm. ssp. **affinis** (R. Br.) Hult.
REFERENCE: MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, Sask, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Ida-Ariz-NM-Minn.
MANITOBA: Seal River, Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Tundra.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Ranunculus septentrionalis Poir
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: seMan-PEI; ND-Tex-Ky-Va-New England.
MANITOBA: Gimli to Sandilands Forest Reserve.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Damp openings in woods.

Rhododendron lapponicum (L.) Wahl.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-wAlta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Wisc, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Seal River, Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Gillett 1971, Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Damp peat and stable dunes.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta and Ontario. Endangered in Wisconsin, and rare in Maine and New York.

Rhynchospora capillacea Torr.
REFERENCE: DAO.
RANGE: Alta-seMan, Ont-Nfld; ND-Mo-Tenn-Va-Me.
MANITOBA: Birds Hill.
MAP: Gale 1944, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Bogs.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Endangered in South Dakota and Tennessee, threatened in Pennsylvania, and rare in Illinois, Iowa and New Hampshire.

Ruppia maritima var. **occidentalis** = **R. occidentalis**

Ruppia occidentalis Wats.
(*Ruppia maritima* L. var. *occidentalis* (Wats.) Graebn., *R. spiralis* auct.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas, NWT, BC-sMan; Wash-Cal, Mont-Tex-ND.
MANITOBA: Lake Manitoba.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Saline or alkaline water.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta.

Ruppia spiralis = **R. occidentalis**

Sagina caespitosa (J. Vahl) Lange
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: NWT, nMan, Que, Lab.
MANITOBA: Baralzon Lake.
MAP: Crow 1978, Hultén 1958, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Dry rocky barrens and gravelly hummocks.

Sagittaria rigida Pursh
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: seMan-sQue; Minn-Mo-Tenn-Me.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park to Sanford to Shoal Lake.
MAP: Bogin 1955.
HABITAT: Shallow water.

Salix alaxensis (Anderss.) Cov.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, swAlta, nMan, nQue.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Little 1976a, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947, 1959.
HABITAT: Gravelly shores, tundra and sand dunes.

Salix arbusculoides Anderss.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, scBC-Alta, cSask-nMan, cQue.
MANITOBA: Churchill, Nelson River and Flin Flon.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Little 1976a, Raup 1943 eCan, 1947, 1959.
HABITAT: Streambanks, open forests and muskegs.

Salix arbutifolia = **S. fuscescens**

Salix brachycarpa Nutt. ssp. **brachycarpa**
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: YT-NWT, BC-Sask, nMan-Que; Wash-Cal-Colo-Mont.
MANITOBA: Churchill to Cape Churchill, York Factory.
MAP: Argus 1965, Hultén 1968, Raup 1959 Can.
HABITAT: Coastal tundra and estuaries.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario, the Yukon, California, Oregon and Washington.

Salix calcicola = **S. lanata** ssp. **calcicola**

Salix fuscescens Ait.
(*S. arbutifolia* auct.)
REFERENCE: CAN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan.
MANITOBA: Baralzon Lake to Seal River.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Raup 1959.
HABITAT: Wet meadows and muskegs.
STATUS: Rare in the Yukon.

Salix herbacea L.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: NWT, nMan, Que, Nfld-Lab; NY-NH-Me.
MANITOBA: Nueltin Lake, Baralzon Lake and Duck Lake.
MAP: Hultén 1958, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1943 Can, 1959 Can.
HABITAT: Wet tundra and lakeshores.
STATUS: Rare in New Hampshire and New York.

Salix lanata L. ssp. **calcicola** (Fern. & Wieg.) Hult.
(*S. calcicola* Fern. & Wieg.)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: NWT, wAlta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Seal River to La Pérouse Bay, York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964, Raup 1943 eCan, 1959.
HABITAT: Calcareous rocks, barrens and sand dunes.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta and Ontario.

Salix reticulata L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, wAlta, neSask-nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill, La Pérouse Bay and York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947, 1959.
HABITAT: Calcareous rocks and barrens.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Salix vestita Pursh
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: NWT, BC-Alta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Wash-Ore-Mont.
MANITOBA: Churchill to York Factory to Hayes River.
MAP: Meusel et al. 1965, Raup 1943 eCan, 1959 Can, Wynne-Edwards 1937.
HABITAT: Forests, muskegs and calcareous rocky places.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario, Oregon and Washington.

Sanguinaria canadensis L.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Shay 1974.
RANGE: sMan-NS; Wisc-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Winnipeg to Pembina Mountains to Sprague.
HABITAT: Rich woods.
STATUS: Endangered in Texas, and rare in Mississippi, North Dakota and Rhode Island.

Saxifraga aizoides L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: YT-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan-Que, NS, Lab; Vt, NY.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Löve & Löve 1951, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Moist calcareous places.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia, Ontario, the Yukon, New York and Vermont.

Saxifraga caespitosa L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan-Que, Nfld-Lab; Wash-Ore, Mont-Ariz-Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Löve & Löve 1951, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Rocky or gravelly places.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario.

Saxifraga cernua L.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN.
RANGE: Alas, BC-Alta, nMan-nwOnt, Que, Lab; Wash-Mont, Nev, Colo, SD, Minn, NH.
MANITOBA: Seal River, Nunulla and Cape Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Moist sands and gravels.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario, Minnesota, New Hampshire, South Dakota and Washington.

Saxifraga hirculus L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-nQue; Colo.
MANITOBA: Seal River to La Pérouse Bay, York Factory.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Peat bogs.

Saxifraga oppositifolia L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-swAlta, nMan, Que, Nfld-Lab; Wash-Ore-Mont-Wyo, Colo, Vt.
MANITOBA: Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Tundra and calcareous gravels.
STATUS: Rare in Idaho, Oregon, Vermont and Washington.

Saxifraga pensylvanica L.
REFERENCE: DAO; Kershaw 1976, Looman 1973.
RANGE: seMan-wOnt; Minn-Ill-NC-Me.
MANITOBA: Moose Lake.
MAP: Burns 1942.
HABITAT: Muskegs, swamps and boggy thickets.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in North Carolina and rare in Maine.

Saxifraga rivularis L.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-Alta, nMan, Que, Nfld-Lab; Mont, Wyo, Colo, NH.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Streambanks and wet gravelly places.
STATUS: Rare in New Hampshire.

Schedonnardus paniculatus (Nutt.) Trel.
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN.
RANGE: seAlta-swMan; Mont-Ariz-La-Ill-Minn.
MANITOBA: Melita and Medora.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Plains and dry alkaline prairies.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta. Extirpated in Illinois, and rare in Iowa and Minnesota.

Scirpus nevadensis Wats.
REFERENCE: DAO.
RANGE: swBC, Sask-sMan; Wash-Cal-Utah-ND.
MANITOBA: Delta.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Marshes.

Scirpus rufus (Huds.) Schrad.
(*Blysmus rufus* (Huds.) Link)
REFERENCE: CAN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas, NWT, sSask-NB, NS-Nfld.
MANITOBA: Churchill, Red Deer River, Delta.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Potter 1932, Schofield 1959.
HABITAT: Saline or alkaline mud flats.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Scutellaria parvula Michx. var. **leonardii** (Epling) Fern.
REFERENCE: DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976, Looman 1969.
RANGE: seMan; ND-Kans-Me.
MANITOBA: Rennie.
MAP: Epling 1942, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Peaty soil over rocky outcrops.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in North Carolina, and rare in Connecticut and Michigan.

Selaginella selaginoides (L.) Link
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-nMan-NB, NS-Lab; Ida-Nev,Minn-Mich, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill, York Factory, Gillam and north of The Pas.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1966 Can.
HABITAT: Damp shores and rocks.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan. Possibly extirpated in Maine, and endangered in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Silene involucrata = Melandrium affine

Silene menziesii Hook.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-wMan; Wash-Cal-NM-Mont.
MANITOBA: The Pas.
MAP: Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Damp thickets and roadsides.
NOTE: This plant may be introduced in the province.

Silene walbergella = Melandrium apetalum

Smilacina racemosa (L.) Desf.
REFERENCE: MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: Alas, BC-swSask, se&cMan-NS; Wash-Cal-Ariz, ND-Tex-Ga.
MANITOBA: Easterville Road and Shoal Lake.
MAP: Galway 1945, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Rich woods.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan.

Solidago purshii = S. uliginosa

Solidago riddellii Frank
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: seMan-swOnt; Minn-Mo-Va-Ohio.
MANITOBA: Kleefeld, Ste-Geneviève and Otterburne.
MAP: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man.
HABITAT: Chernozem soils.
STATUS: Rare in Canada, Iowa and Minnesota.

Solidago uliginosa Nutt.
(*S. purshii* Porter)
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: NWT, seMan-NS, Lab; Mich-Ala-NC-Me.
MANITOBA: Nopining Provincial Park, Whiteshell Provincial Park and Marchand.
HABITAT: Bogs.
STATUS: Threatened in North Carolina and rare in Alabama.

Stellaria humifusa Rottb.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, nMan-Lab; Wash-Ore, Me.
MANITOBA: Seal River, Churchill and La Pérouse Bay.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Brackish shores.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia, the Yukon, Oregon and Washington.

Steironema quadriflorum = Lysimachia quadriflora

Stipa richardsonii Link
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-YT, BC-sMan; Wash-Ida-Colo-SD.
MANITOBA: Riding Mountain National Park.
MAP: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 US, Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Open woods.
STATUS: Rare in the Yukon and Colorado.
NOTE: The report from Duck Mountain (Looman 1969) is based on *Oryzopsis canadensis*.

Subularia aquatica L. ssp. **americana** Mulligan & Calder
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, nSask-nw&seMan-Que, NS-Lab; Wash-nCal-Wyo, Minn-Mich, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Reindeer Lake and Whiteshell Provincial Park.
MAP: Hultén 1958, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Mulligan & Calder 1964.
HABITAT: Lakeshores and slow streams.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories, Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. Possibly extirpated in Vermont, endangered in Minnesota, threatened in Michigan, and rare in Maine.

Tanacetum huronense Nutt.
(*Chrysanthemum bipinnatum* L. ssp. *huronense* (Nutt.) Hult.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, sAlta, nMan-NB, Nfld; Mich-Wisc, Me.
MANITOBA: York Factory, Nelson River and Hayes River.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Mickelson & Iltis 1966.
HABITAT: Cobble beaches.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, the continental Northwest Territories and Ontario. Endangered in Wisconsin, threatened in Michigan and rare in Maine.

Thelypteris phegopteris = **Phegopteris connectilis**

Thermopsis rhombifolia (Nutt.) Richards.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Shay 1974.
RANGE: Alta-swMan; Mont-Colo-Neb-ND.
MANITOBA: Elkhorn to Lyleton to Killarney to Carberry.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry prairies.

Torreyochloa pallida (Torr.) Church var. **fernaldii** (Hitchc.) Dore
REFERENCE: CAN, UWPG.
RANGE: NWT, cBC, nSask, seMan-Nfld; Minn-Ohio-Me.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park (McGillivray Falls).
MAP: Koyama & Kawano 1964.
HABITAT: Boggy stream margins.
STATUS: Rare in Saskatchewan, Ohio and Rhode Island.

Townsendia exscapa (Richards.) Porter
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Shay 1974.
RANGE: seBC-swMan; Mont-Nev-Ariz-Tex-ND.
MANITOBA: Routledge to Cypress River.
MAP: Beaman 1957, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Porsild 1958 Can.
HABITAT: Sandhills.

Tradescantia occidentalis (Britt.) Smyth
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: swMan; Mont-Ariz-Tex-Ark-Minn.
MANITOBA: Routledge and Melita.
MAP: Anderson 1954, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Ramaley 1939.
HABITAT: Sandy places.
STATUS: Rare in Canada.

Tripleurospermum phaeocephalum = **Matricaria ambigua**

Utricularia cornuta Michx.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: neAlta-nSask, c&sMan-Lab; Great Lakes, Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Grand Rapids and Ste. Geneviève.
MAP: Harms 1978 Sask, Kondo 1972, McLaughlin 1932.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Endangered in Indiana and Ohio.

Uvularia sessilifolia L.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: sMan-swNB, NS; ND-La-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Roseisle, Birch Valley and Sandilands Forest Reserve.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Wilbur 1963.
HABITAT: Rich woods and thickets.
STATUS: Endangered in South Dakota and rare in Oklahoma.

Vaccinium caespitosum Michx.
REFERENCE: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-sMan-NB, NS-Lab; Wisc, Mich, NY-New England.
MANITOBA: Duck Mountain Provincial Park, Riding Mountain National Park and Wallace Lake.
MAP: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1966 Can.
HABITAT: Open woods and clearings.
STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia and endangered in Wisconsin.

Vahlodea atropurpurea = **Deschampsia atropurpurea**

Vernonia fasciculata Michx. var. **corymbosa** (Schwein.) Schub.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976, Löve & Bernard 1959.
RANGE: seMan; Mont-Tex-Iowa-Minn.
MANITOBA: Otterburne and Morris.
MAP: Jones 1972, Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Wet prairies.
STATUS: Rare in Canada.

Veronicastrum virginicum (L.) Farw.
REFERENCE: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
RANGE: seMan-sOnt; ND-Okla-La-Ga-Vt.
MANITOBA: Arnaud and Green Ridge.
MAP: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS, Pennell 1935.
HABITAT: Grassy shores and ditches.
STATUS: Rare in Canada. Extremely rare in western New York and rare in South Dakota.

Viola novae-angliae House
REFERENCE: DAO; Kershaw 1976.
RANGE: seMan-NB; Minn-Mich, NY, Me.
MANITOBA: Whiteshell Provincial Park.
MAP: Russell 1965 US.
HABITAT: Shores and wet meadows.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario. Probably extirpated in Wisconsin, threatened in Michigan and rare in New York.

Viola selkirkii Pursh
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-wMan-NB, NS-Lab; Wash, Colo-NM, Minn-Penn-Me.
MANITOBA: The Pas and Riding Mountain National Park.
MAP: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Russell 1956, 1965 eUS.
HABITAT: Wet woods.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Yukon, Colorado and Connecticut.

Wolffia columbiana Karst.
REFERENCE: DAO; Cody 1980.
RANGE: sMan, Ont-Que; Ore, ND-Tex-Fla-Me.
MANITOBA: Riding Mountain National Park.
MAP: Daubs 1965, Dore 1957 Ont, Soper 1962 Ont.
HABITAT: Beaver ponds.
STATUS: Rare in Maine and North Carolina.
NOTE: Due to its very small size, this plant may be more overlooked than rare.

Woodsia alpina (Bolton) S. F. Gray
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Cody & Lafontaine 1975, Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Ritchie 1956b, 1956c.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, wcBC, Alta, Man-NB, NS, Lab; Minn-Mich, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Tod Lake, Norway House, Island Lake and Whiteshell Provincial Park (West Hawk Lake).
MAP: Cody & Lafontaine 1975 Man, Hultén 1958, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Shaded calcareous cliffs.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories Nova Scotia and Ontario. Threatened in Michigan, and rare in Maine and Vermont.

Woodsia glabella R. Br.
REFERENCE: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Cody & Lafontaine 1975.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC-cMan-NB, NS-Lab; nMinn, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Flin Flon area to Grand Rapids, Sasaginnigak Lake.
MAP: Cody & Lafontaine 1975 Man, Hultén 1964, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Limestone outcrops.
STATUS: Rare in Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont.

Woodsia oregana D. C. Eat.
REFERENCE: DAO; Cody & Lafontaine 1975.
RANGE: BC-wMan, Ont, Que; Wash-Cal-Colo, SD, Okla, Iowa-Wisc, NY.
MANITOBA: Flin Flon area.
MAP: Cody & Lafontaine 1975 Man, Fernald 1925, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cUS.
HABITAT: Dry crevices of schist cliffs.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario and Saskatchewan. Endangered in Wisconsin, and rare in Iowa, New York and Oklahoma.

Woodsia scopulina D. C. Eat.
REFERENCE: DAO; Cody & Lafontaine 1975, Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976.
RANGE: Alas-YT, BC-swAlta, nwSask, wMan, Ont, Que; Wash-Cal-NM-Neb, Minn, Ark, NC.
MANITOBA: Flin Flon area.
MAP: Cody & Lafontaine 1975 Man, Fernald 1925, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Dry crevices of schist cliffs.
STATUS: Rare in Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. Threatened in North Carolina, and rare in Arkansas, Minnesota and Tennessee.

Zostera marina L.
REFERENCE: DAO, MMMN; Schofield 1959.
RANGE: Alas-NWT, BC, nMan-Lab; Wash-Cal, Me-Ga.
MANITOBA: Seal River and Churchill.
MAP: Hultén 1964, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Potter 1932.
HABITAT: Shallow coastal waters.
STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and Georgia.

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Appendix I
Excluded Species

1. *UNCONFIRMED REPORTS*

Calamagrostis rubescens Buckl. (Scoggan 1978–79)

Callitriche anceps Fern. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Carex communis Bailey (Löve & Bernard 1959, Scoggan 1978–79)

Carex conjuncta Boott (Löve & Bernard 1959)

Carex cristatella Britt. (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79)

Carex membranacea Hook. (Scoggan 1978–79)

Carex misandra R. Br. (Boivin 1967–79, Scoggan 1978–79)

Carex muskingumensis Schwein. (Kershaw 1976, Scoggan 1957)

Crataegus punctata Jacq. (Scoggan 1957)

Danthonia intermedia Vasey (Looman 1969, Scoggan 1957, 1978–79)

Delphinium virescens Nutt. (Kershaw 1976, Scoggan 1957, 1978–79)

Deschampsia flexuosa (L.) Trin. (Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Draba cinerea Adams (Ritchie 1956a, Scoggan 1957)

Elymus interruptus Buckl. (Scoggan 1957)

Juncus canadensis J. Gay (Scoggan 1957)

Juncus effusus L. (Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Panicum oligosanthes Schultes (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79)

Paronychia depressa Nutt. (Kershaw 1976)

Potentilla furcata Pors. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Potentilla saximontana Rydb. (Boivin 1967–79)

Puccinellia andersonii Swallen (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Puccinellia deschampsioides Sorens. (Kershaw & Morton 1976, Scoggan 1957, 1978–79)

Ranunculus recurvatus Poir. (Dugle 1969)

Scirpus torreyi Olney (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79)

2. *INTRODUCED*

Amsinckia menziesii (Lehm.) Nels. & MacBr. (Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Chenopodium strictum Roth. var. **glaucophyllum** (Aellen) Wahl (Scoggan 1957)

Clematis ligustifolia Nutt. (Scoggan 1978–79)

Gnaphalium uliginosum L. (Scoggan 1957)

Hieracium albiflorum Hook. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Lysichiton americanum Hult. & St. John (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79 where listed as **Symplocarpus foetidus** (L.) Nutt.)

Madia glomerata Hook. (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79)

Oenothera fruticosa L. var. **linearis** (Michx.) S. Wats. (Scoggan 1957)

Phlox pilosa L. (Scoggan 1957)

Physalis pruinosa auct. (Scoggan 1957)

Salvia reflexa Hornem. (Scoggan 1957)

Sorbus americanus Marsh. (Scoggan 1957)

Thellungiella salsuginea (Pall.) O.E. Schulz (Scoggan 1957)

3. *HYBRID*

Puccinellia Xphryganodes (Trin.) Scribn. & Merr. (Ritchie 1956a, Scoggan 1957)

4. *MISIDENTIFICATIONS*

Bidens comosa sensu Dugle (1969) probably = **B. tripartita** L.

Carex argyrantha sensu Scoggan (1957, 1978-79) = **C. argyrantha** Tuckerm. var. **aenea** (Fern.) Boivin

Carex gravida sensu Löve & Bernard (1959), Scoggan (1978-79) = **C. alopecoidea** Tuckerm.

Gentiana flavida sensu Scoggan (1957), Shay (1974) = **G. andrewsii** Griseb. f. **albiflora** Britt. and **G. rubricaulis** Schwein.

Gerardia paupercula sensu Scoggan (1957) = **Agalinis aspera** (Dougl.) Britt. and **A. tenuifolia** (Vahl) Raf.

Hypericum canadense sensu Scoggan (1957) probably = **H. majus** (Gray) Britt.

Opuntia polyacantha sensu Scoggan (1957), Shay (1974) = **O. fragilis** (Nutt.) Haw.

Poa glaucifolia sensu Scoggan (1957) = **P. arida** Vasey

Polygonum boreale sensu Scoggan (1957) = **P. aviculare** L.

Polygonum pensylvanicum sensu Löve & Bernard (1959), Scoggan (1957) = **P. lapathifolium** L.

Rumex arcticus sensu Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976 = **R. occidentalis** Wats.

Sambucus canadensis sensu Scoggan (1957, 1978-79) = **S. pubens** Michx.

Stellaria alsine sensu Scoggan (1957) = **S. calycantha** (Ledeb.) Bong. and **S. crassifolia** Ehrh.

Symplocarpus foetidus sensu Scoggan (1957, 1978-79) = **Lysichiton americanum** Hult. & St. John which is introduced.

Thaspium barbinode sensu Scoggan (1957) = **Zizea aurea** (L.) W.D.J. Koch

5. *LOCALITY ERRORS*

Claytonia bostockii Pors. (Scoggan 1957) - see McNeill & Findlay 1971

Cystopteris bulbifera (L.) Bernh. (Scoggan 1957) - see Boivin 1967-79

Hydrophyllum virginianum L. (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79) - see Boivin 1967-79

Lobelia siphilitica L. (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79) - see Boivin 1967-79

6. *WIDERANGING OR COMMON*

Anemone patens L. (IBP-CT 1974, Shay 1974)

Aquilegia brevistyla Hook. (Shay 1974)

Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes (Shay 1974)

Galium palustre L. (Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Gentiana andrewsii Griseb. (Boivin 1967-79)

7. *INCLUDED IN WIDERANGING SPECIES*

Agoseris agrestis Osterh. (Scoggan 1957) = **A. glauca** (Pursh) Raf.

Carex abdita Bickn. (Ritchie 1956b, 1956c) = **C. umbellata** Schkuhr

Carex adelostoma Krez. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Scoggan 1978-79) = **C. buxbaumii** Wahl.

Carex convoluta Mack. (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79) = **C. rosea** Schk.

Carex cumulata (Bailey) Mack. (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79) = **C. brevior** (Dew.) Mack.

Carex haliii Olney (Löve & Bernard 1959, Scoggan 1957) = **C. parryana** Dew.

Carex molesta Mack. (Scoggan 1957) = **C. brevior** Dew.

Carex morriseyi Pors. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Scoggan 1957) = **C. buxbaumii** Wahl.

Chenopodium pratericola Rydb. (Scoggan 1957) = **C. leptophyllum** Nutt.

Chrysopsis hispida (Hook.) DC. (Scoggan 1957) = **C. villosa** (Pursh) Nutt.

Corispermum simplicissimum Lun. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Scoggan 1957) = **C. hyssopifolium** L.

Cuscuta campestris Yunker (Scoggan 1957) = **C. gronovii** Willd.

Cuscuta cephalanthi Engelm. (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79) = **C. gronovii** Willd.

Cuscuta coryli Engelm. (Löve & Bernard 1959, Scoggan 1957, 1978–79) = **C. gronovii** Willd.

Cystopteris dickieana Sim. (Ritchie 1956a, 1956b, 1956c, Scoggan 1957) = **C. fragilis** (L.) Bernh.

Dracocephalum virginianum L. (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79) = **D. formosius** (Lun.) Rydb.

Galium brandegei Gray (Ritchie 1956a, Scoggan 1957) = **G. trifidum** L.

Luzula groenlandica Böcher (Scoggan 1957) = **L. multiflora** (Retz.) Lej.

Petalostemon occidentale (Gray) Fern. (Scoggan 1957) = **P. candidum** (Willd.) Michx.

Scirpus heterochaetus Chase (Kershaw 1976) = **S. lacustris** L.

Taraxacum ceratophorum (Ledeb.) DC. s. str. (Scoggan 1957) = **T. ceratophorum** s. lat.

Taraxacum lapponicum Kihlm. (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79) = **T. ceratophorum** s. lat.

Appendix II
List of the Rare Vascular Plants of Manitoba in Taxonomic Sequence

LYCOPODIACEAE

Lycopodium lucidulum
L. tristachyum

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella selaginoides

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

Botrychium matricariaefolium

POLYPODIACEAE

Dryopteris phegopteris
Pellaea glabella var. nana
P. glabella var. occidentalis
Phegopteris connectilis
P. polypodioides
Thelypteris phegopteris
Woodsia alpina
W. glabella
W. oregana
W. scopulina

PINACEAE

Pinus resinosa
P. strobus

ZOSTERACEAE

Potamogeton amplifolius
P. illinoensis
P. obtusifolius
P. pusillus var. tenuissimus
P. robbinsii
P. strictifolius
Ruppia maritima var. occidentalis
R. occidentalis
R. spiralis
Zostera marina

ALISMATACEAE

Alisma gramineum
Sagittaria rigida

GRAMINEAE

Agropyron latiglume
A. trachycaulum var. latiglume
A. violaceum ssp. violaceum
Alopecurus alpinus ssp. alpinus
Andropogon hallii
Arctagrostis latifolia
Aristida longiseta
Buchloe dactyloides
Calamagrostis deschampsioides
Deschampsia atropurpurea
Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. wilcoxianum
Dupontia fisheri var. aristata
D. fisheri var. psilosantha
Elymus arenarius ssp. mollis
E. hystrix
E. mollis
Festuca obtusa
Glyceria canadensis
Hierochloa alpina
H. pauciflora
Hystrix patula
Muhlenbergia andina
Oryzopsis canadensis
O. hymenoides
O. micrantha
Panicum linearifolium
P. perlongum
P. wilcoxianum
Poa arctica
P. cusickii
P. fendleriana
Puccinellia lucida
P. vaginata
Schedonnardus paniculatus
Stipa richardsonii
Torreyochloa pallida var. fernaldii
Vahlodea atropurpurea

CYPERACEAE

Blysmus rufus
Carex amblyorhyncha
C. arcta
C. arctata
C. atrata
C. atratiformis ssp. raymondii
C. atrofusca
C. bicolor
C. bipartita
C. blanda
C. capillaris var. williamsii
C. castanea
C. crinita var. crinita
C. dutillyi
C. emoryi
C. festivella
C. glareosa var. amphigena
C. glareosa ssp. glareosa
C. heleonastes
C. hookerana
C. laxiflora var. blanda
C. livida
C. loliacea
C. mackenziei
C. macloviana
C. maritima
C. microglochin
C. microptera
C. oligosperma
C. oligosperma var. churchilliana
C. paleacea
C. pauciflora
C. physocarpa
C. raymondii
C. rufina
C. rupestris
C. salina var. subspathacea
C. saxatilis var. major
C. stricta var. elongata
C. subspathacea
C. tetanica var. woodii
C. ursina
C. williamsii
C. woodii
Cyperus houghtonii
C. strigosus
Dulichium arundinaceum
Eleocharis engelmanni
E. obtusa
E. ovata
Eriophorum callitrix
Kobresia simpliciuscula
Rhynchospora capillacea
Scirpus nevadensis
S. rufus

ARACEAE

Arisaema triphyllum

LEMNACEAE

Wolffia columbiana

ERIOCAULACEAE

Eriocaulon septangulare

COMMELINACEAE

Tradescantia occidentalis

PONTEDERIACEAE

Heteranthera dubia

JUNCACEAE

Juncus biglumis
Luzula spicata

LILIACEAE

Allium tricoccum
Smilacina racemosa
Uvularia sessilifolia

ORCHIDACEAE

Arethusa bulbosa
Calopogon pulchellus
C. tuberosus
Cypripedium arietinum
C. candidum
Goodyera tesselata
Habenaria hookeri
H. lacera
Hammarbya paludosa
Listera auriculata
Malaxis monophyllos var. brachypoda
M. paludosa
M. unifolia
Platanthera hookeri
P. lacera

SALICACEAE

Populus grandidentata
Salix alaxensis
S. arbusculoides
S. arbutifolia
S. brachycarpa ssp. brachycarpa

S. calcicola
S. fuscescens
S. herbacea
S. lanata ssp. calcicola
S. reticulata
S. vestita

BETULACEAE

Ostrya virginiana

ULMACEAE

Celtis occidentalis

POLYGONACEAE

Koenigia islandica

CHENOPODIACEAE

Atriplex argentea
A. glabriuscula
Chenopodium leptophyllum var. subglabrum
C. subglabrum
Cycloloma atriplicifolium
Eurotia lanata

AMARANTHACEAE

Acnida tamariscina
Amaranthus tuberculatus

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Arenaria humifusa
A. peploides
A. rubella
A. stricta var. uliginosa
A. uliginosa
Cerastium alpinum
Honckenya peploides
Lychnis affinis
L. apetala
L. gillettii
Melandrium affine
M. apetalum
M. furcatum
Minuartia rubella
M. stricta
Sagina caespitosa
Silene involucrata
S. menziesii
S. walbergella
Stellaria humifusa

CERATOPHYLLACEAE

Ceratophyllum echinatum

NYMPHAEACEAE

Brasenia schreberi
Nymphaea odorata

RANUNCULACEAE

Anemone richardsonii
Clematis virginiana
Hepatica americana
Myosurus minimus
Ranunculus fascicularis
R. pallasii
R. pedatifidus ssp. affinis
R. septentrionalis

BERBERIDACEAE

Caulophyllum thalictroides

PAPAVERACEAE

Adlumia fungosa
Dicentra cucullaria
Sanguinaria canadensis

CAPPARIDACEAE

Polanisia dodecandra
P. graveolens

CRUCIFERAE

Arabis alpina
A. lyrata
Braya humilis
Cardamine bulbosa
Cochlearia officinalis
Descurainia sophioides
Draba alpina
D. aurea
D. cana
D. fladnizensis var. heterotricha
D. glabella
D. hirta
D. incana
D. lactea
D. lanceolata
D. nivalis
Lesquerella arctica
Subularia aquatica ssp. americana

DROSERACEAE

Drosera linearis

CRASSULACEAE

Penthorum sedoides

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Parnassia parviflora
Saxifraga aizoides
S. caespitosa
S. cernua
S. hirculus
S. oppositifolia
S. pensylvanica
S. rivularis

ROSACEAE

Dryas integrifolia
Potentilla egedii var. groenlandica
P. finitima
P. flabelliformis
P. gracilis var. flabelliformis
P. nivea
P. pensylvanica var. litoralis
P. pensylvanica var. pectinata
P. plattensis
P. pulchella
P. rubricaulis

LEGUMINOSAE

Amorpha fruticosa var. angustifolia
Astragalus aboriginum
A. bodinii
A. gilviflorus
A. lotiflorus
A. neglectus
A. triphyllus
A. yukonis
Oxytropis bellii
O. campestris var. johannensis
O. johannensis
O. sericea
O. spicata
Thermopsis rhombifolia

LINACEAE

Linum lepagei
L. lewisii ssp. lepagei

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala verticillata

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia geyeri

BALSAMINIACEAE

Impatiens noli-tangere

RHAMNACEAE

Ceanothus herbaceus
C. ovatus

ELATINACEAE

Elatine americana
E. triandra var. americana

CISTACEAE

Hudsonia tomentosa

VIOLACEAE

Viola novae-angliae
V. selkirkii

LOASACEAE

Mentzelia decapetala

CACTACEAE

Coryphantha vivipara
Mamillaria vivipara

ONAGRACEAE

Circaea lutetiana ssp. canadensis
C. quadrisulcata var. canadensis
Epilobium ciliatum ssp. glandulosum
E. davuricum
E. paniculatum
Oenothera perennis

HALORAGACEAE

Myriophyllum alterniflorum

HIPPURIDACEAE

Hippuris tetraphylla

ARALIACEAE

Aralia racemosa

UMBELLIFERAE

Cryptotaenia canadensis
Lomatium orientale
Musineon divaricatum
Osmorhiza claytoni

CORNACEAE

Cornus rugosa

PYROLACEAE

Hypopitys monotropa
Monotropa hypopitys
Pyrola rotundifolia var. americana

ERICACEAE

Kalmia microphylla
K. polifolia ssp. microphylla
Phyllodoce caerulea
Rhododendron lapponicum
Vaccinium caespitosum

DIAPENSIACEAE

Diapensia lapponica

PRIMULACEAE

Lysimachia quadriflora
Primula stricta
Steironema quadriflorum

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Armeria maritima ssp. labradorica

GENTIANACEAE

Gentiana linearis var. latifolia
G. propinqua
G. rubricaulis
Gentianella propinqua
Lomatogonium rotatum

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Asclepias lanuginosa

BORAGINACEAE

Allocarya californica
Heliotropium curassavicum
Mertensia lanceolata
M. maritima
Plagiobothrys scouleri
P. cognatus

LABIATAE

Hedeoma hispida
Scutellaria parvula var. leonardii

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Agalinis aspera
A. tenuifolia
Bartsia alpina
Collinsia parviflora
Euphrasia vinacea
Gerardia aspera
G. tenuifolia
Mimulus glabratus var. fremontii
Pedicularis flammea
P. lapponica
P. macrodonta
P. parviflora
Penstemon nitidus
P. procerus
Veronicastrum virginicum

OROBANCHACEAE

Conopholis americana
Orobanche ludoviciana

LENTIBULARIACEAE

Utricularia cornuta

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago elongata ssp. elongata
P. juncoides
P. maritima
P. patagonica
P. purshii

RUBIACEAE

Galium aparine

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Lonicera hirsuta var. schindleri

ADOXACEAE

Adoxa moschatellina

CAMPANULACEAE

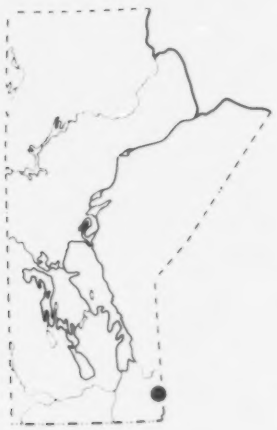
Campanula uniflora

LOBELIACEAE

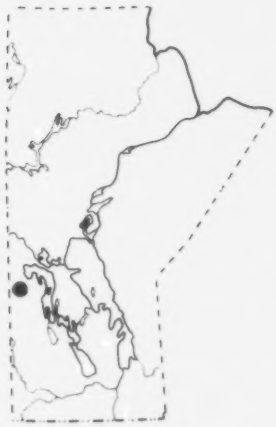
Lobelia dortmanna

COMPOSITAE

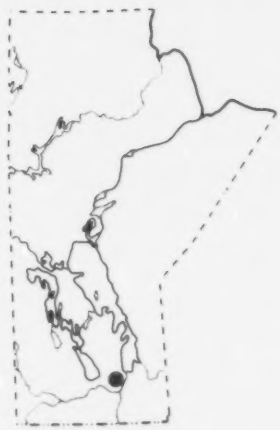
Agoseris cuspidata
Ambrosia acanthicarpa
Antennaria denikeana
A. isolepis
A. munda
A. parlinii var. parlinii
A. plantaginifolia
Arnica cordifolia
A. fulgens
Artemisia tilesii ssp. elatior
Aster macrophyllus
A. modestus
A. sericeus
Boltonia asteroides var. recognita
B. asteroides var. occidentalis
Chrysanthemum arcticum ssp. polare
C. bipinnatum ssp. huronense
Cirsium discolor
C. undulatum
Coreopsis tinctoria
Erigeron caespitosus
E. humilis
E. uniflorus var. unalaschkensis
Franseria acanthicarpa
Krigia biflora
Lactuca floridana
Matricaria ambigua
M. maritima var. nana
Microseris cuspidata
Solidago purshii
S. riddellii
S. uliginosa
Tanacetum huronense
Townsendia exscapa
Tripleurospermum phaeocephalum
Vernonia fasciculata var. corymbosa



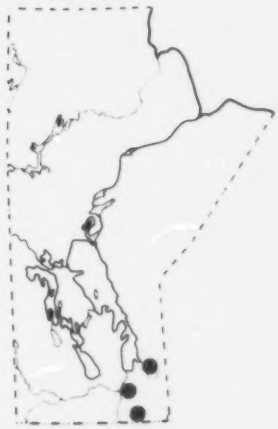
Adlumia fungosa



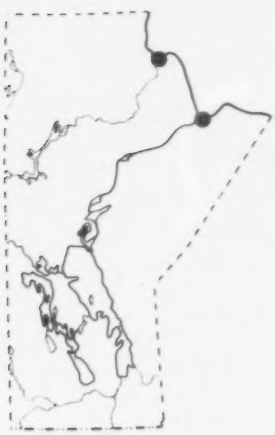
Adoxa moschatellina



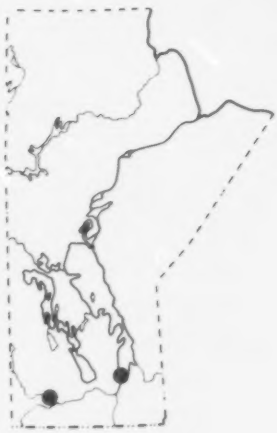
Agalinis aspera



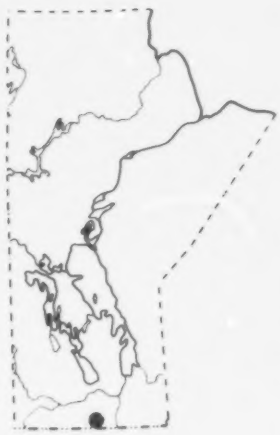
Agalinis tenuifolia



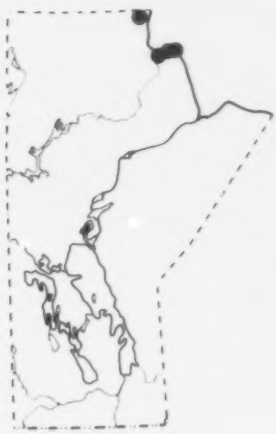
Agropyron violaceum
ssp. violaceum



Alisma gramineum



Allium tricoccum



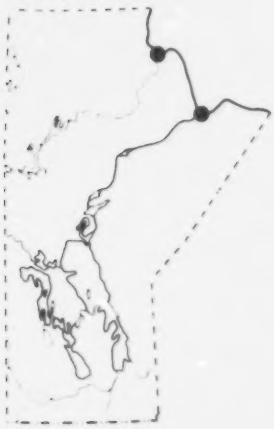
Alopecurus alpinus

Amaranthus tuberculatus

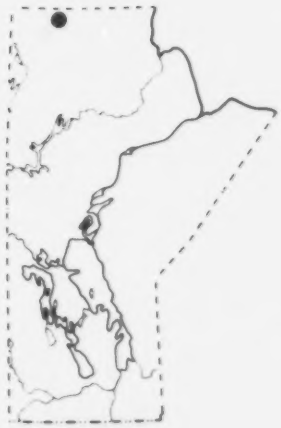
Ambrosia acanthicarpa

Amorpha fruticosa
var. angustifolia

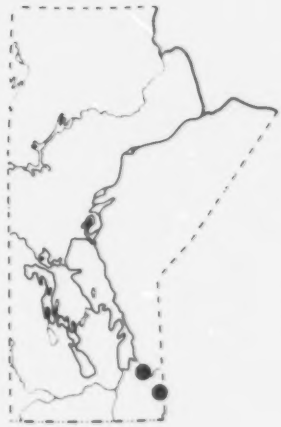
Andropogon hallii



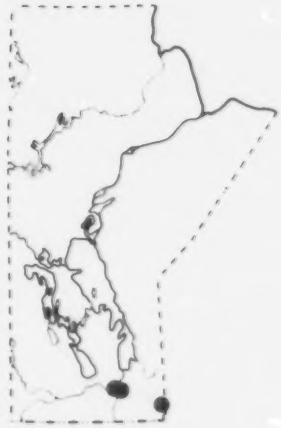
Anemone richardsonii



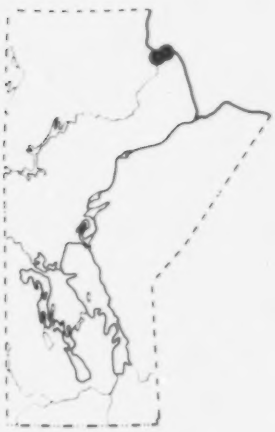
Antennaria isolepis



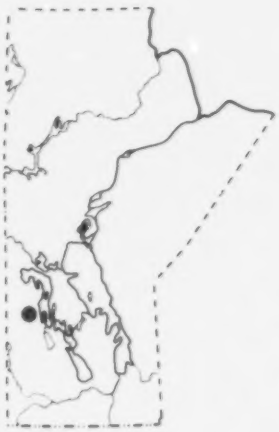
Antennaria parlinii



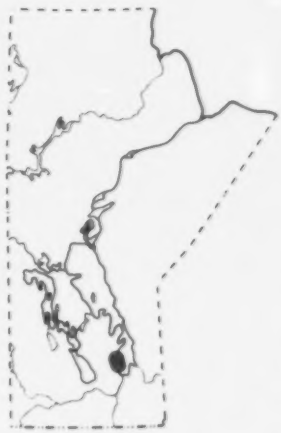
Antennaria plantaginifolia



Arabis alpina

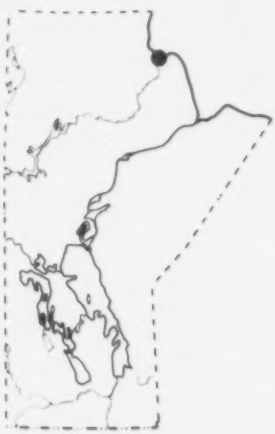


Arabis lyrata



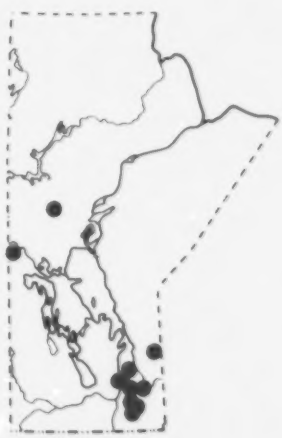
Aralia racemosa

Arctagrostis latifolia

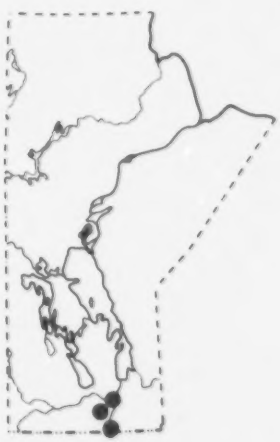


Arenaria humifusa

Arenaria peploides

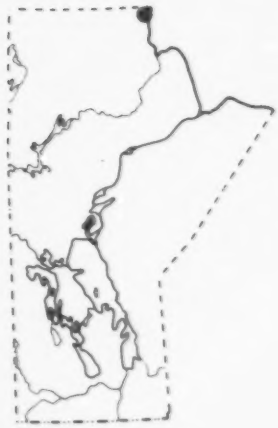


Arethusa bulbosa

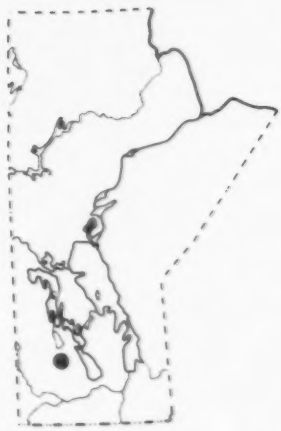


Arisaema triphyllum

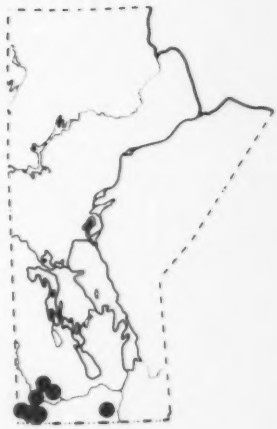
Aristida longiseta



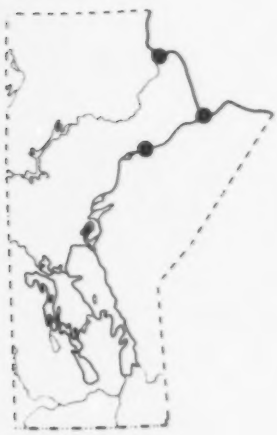
Armeria maritima
ssp. labradorica



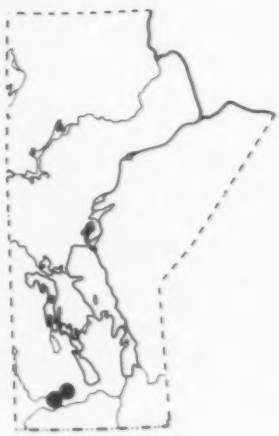
Arnica cordifolia



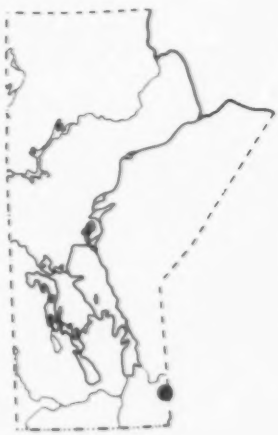
Arnica fulgens



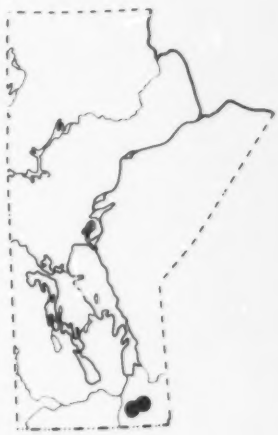
Artemisia tilesii
ssp. elatior



Asclepias lanuginosa



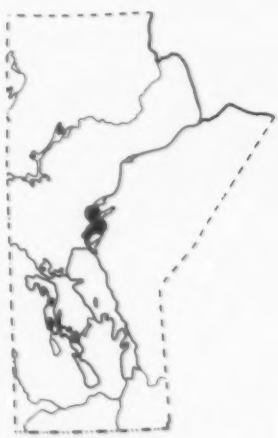
Aster macrophyllus



Aster modestus

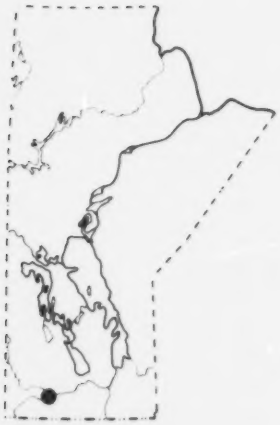
Aster sericeus

Astragalus aboriginum

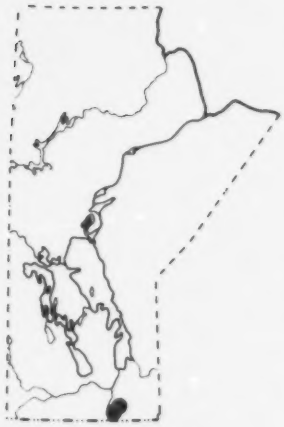


Astragalus bodinii

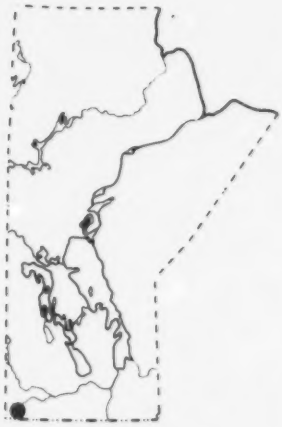
Astragalus gilviflorus



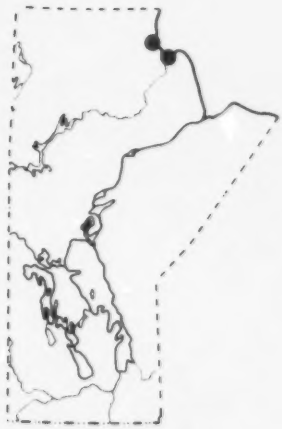
Astragalus lotiflorus



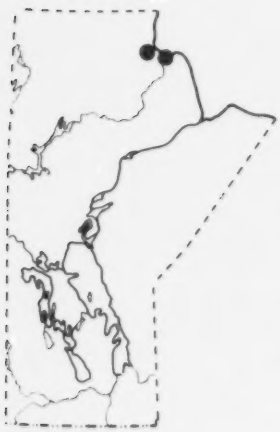
Astragalus neglectus



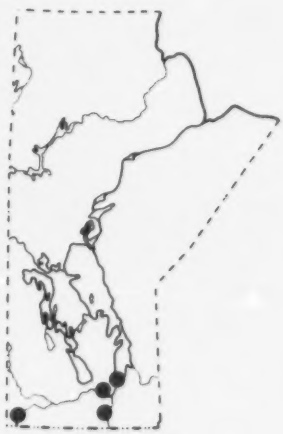
Atriplex argentea



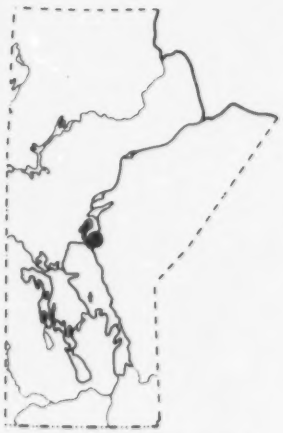
Atriplex glabriuscula



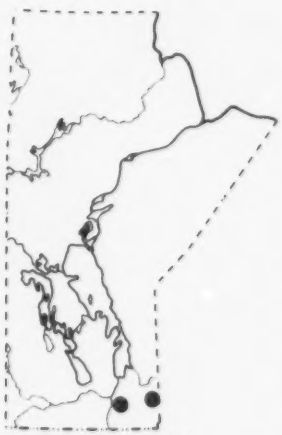
Bartsia alpina



Boltonia asteroides
var. recognita



Botrychium matricariaefolium



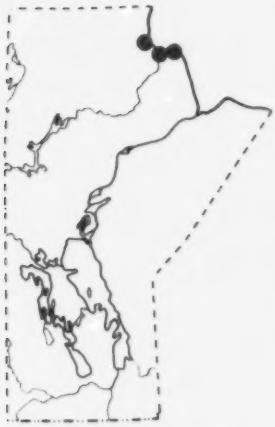
Brasenia schreberi

Braya humilis

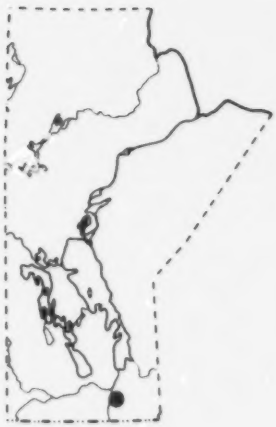
Buchloe dactyloides

Calamagrostis deschampsioides

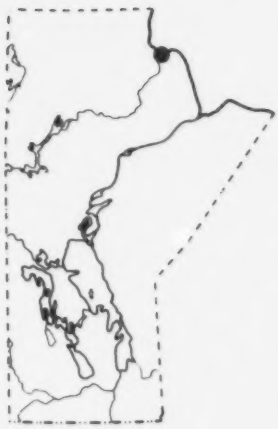
Calopogon tuberosus



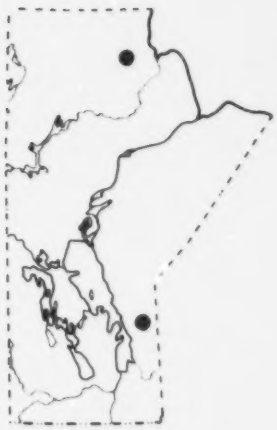
Campanula uniflora



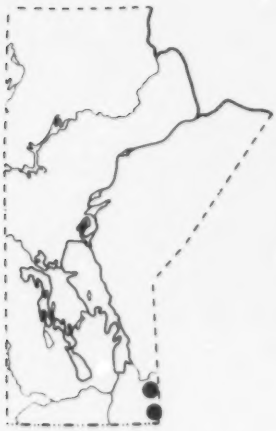
Cardamine bulbosa



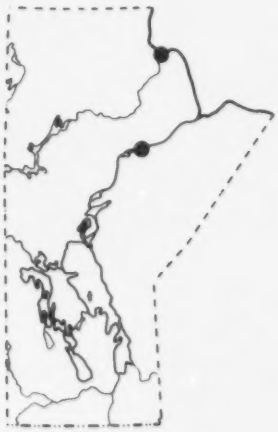
Carex amblyorhyncha



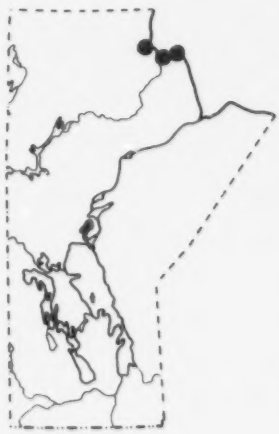
Carex arcta



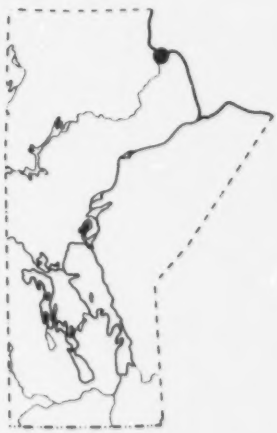
Carex arctata



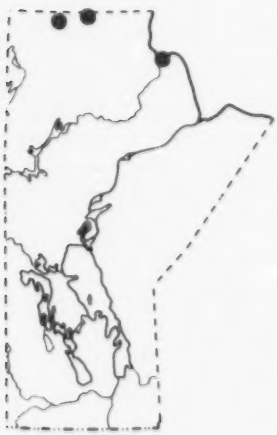
Carex atrata



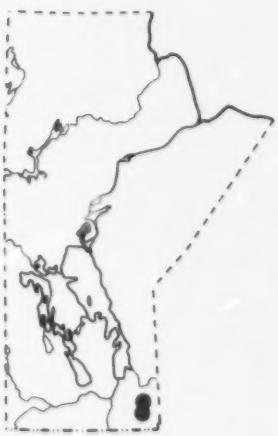
Carex atrofusca



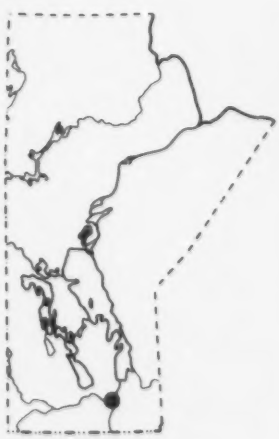
Carex bicolor



Carex capillaris
var. williamsii



Carex castanea



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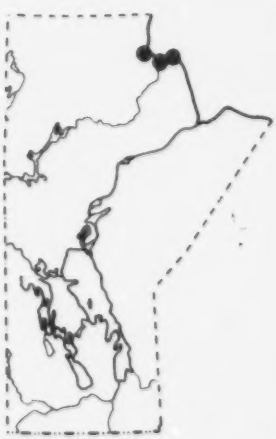
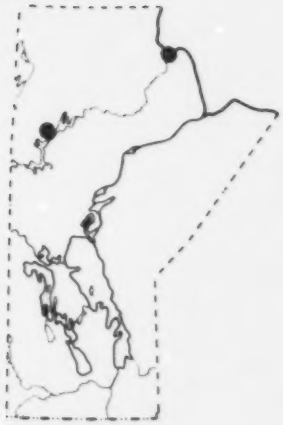
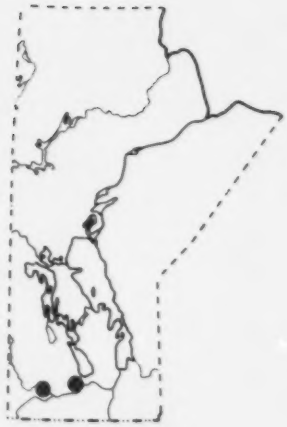


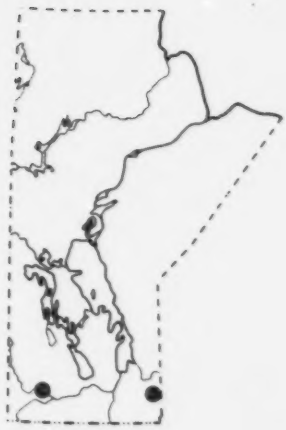
Carex glareosa
ssp. glareosa



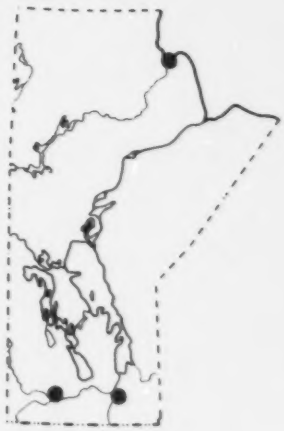
Carex heleonastes



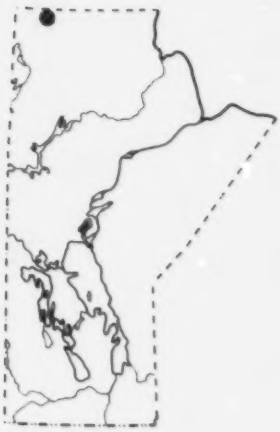
Carex hookerana



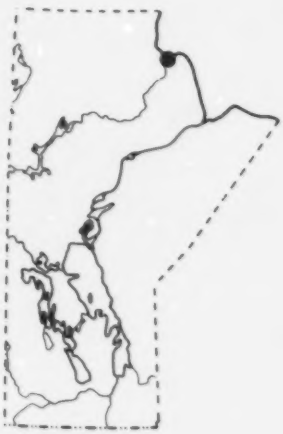
Carex laxiflora
var. blanda



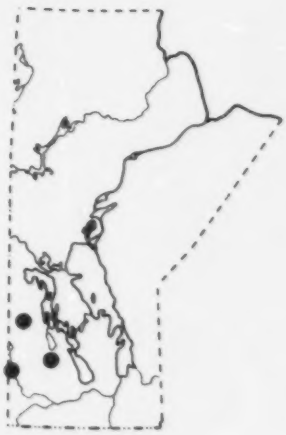
Carex livida



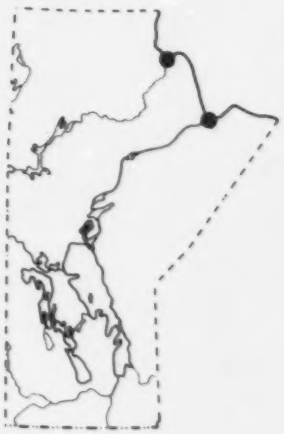
Carex loliacea



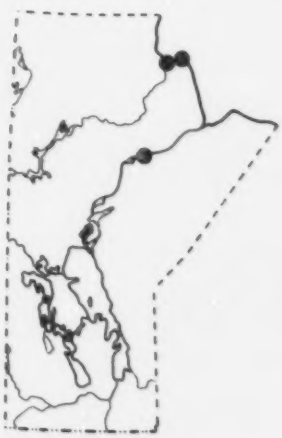
Carex mackenziei



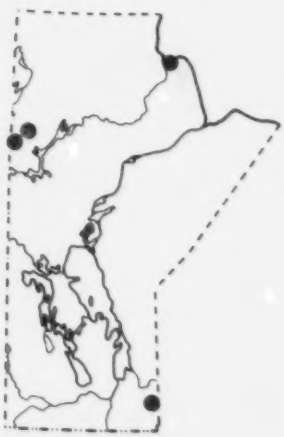
Carex macloviana



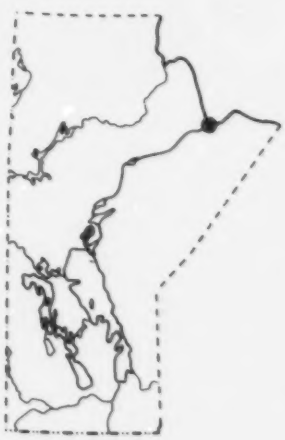
Carex maritima



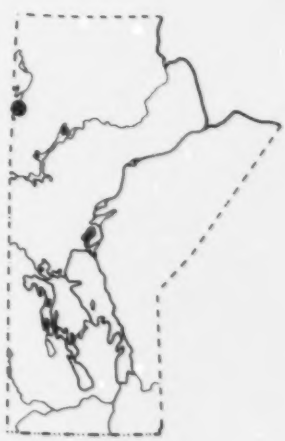
Carex microglochin



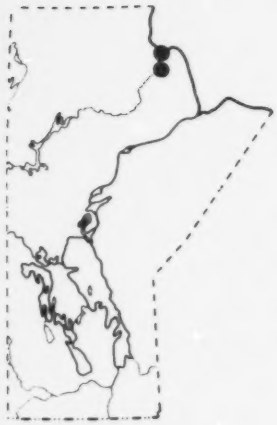
Carex oligosperma



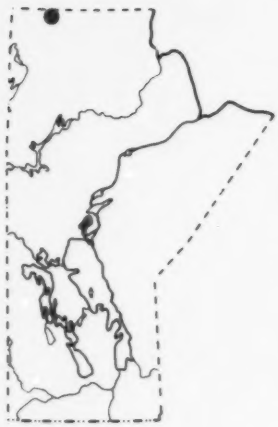
Carex palsacea



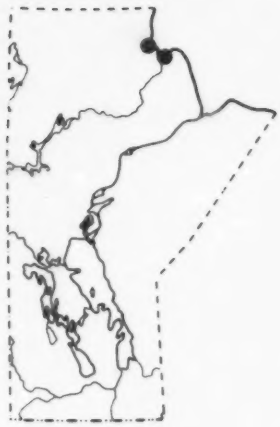
Carex pauciflora



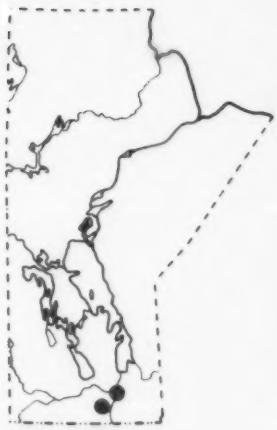
Carex physocarpa



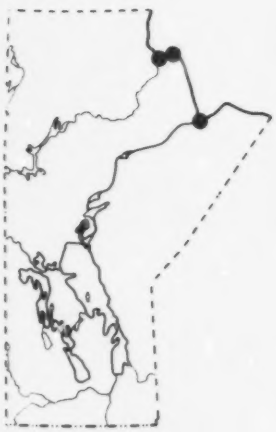
Carex rufina



Carex rupestris

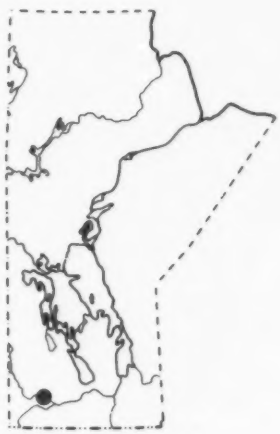


Carex s[illegible]cta
var. elongata

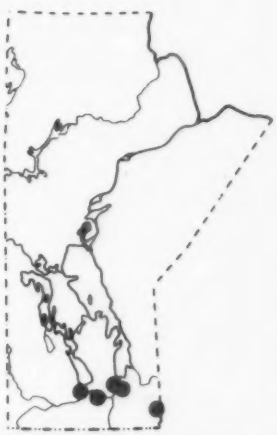


Carex subspathacea

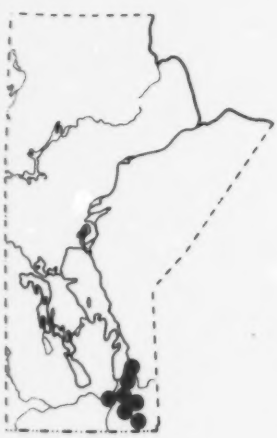
Carex ursina



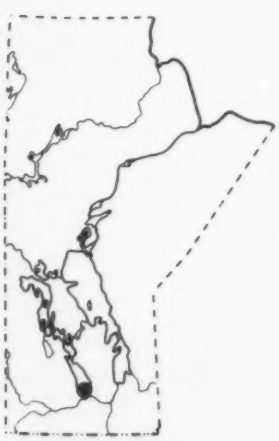
Carex woodii



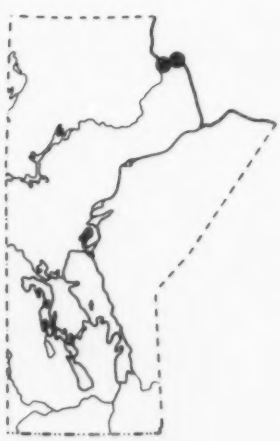
Caulophyllum thalictroides



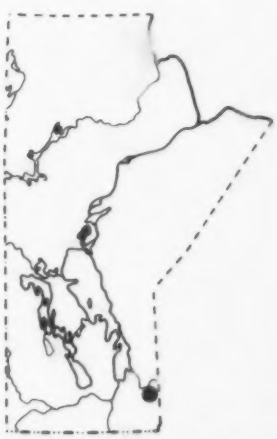
Ceanothus herbaceus



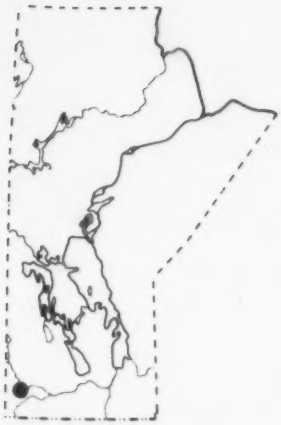
Celtis occidentalis



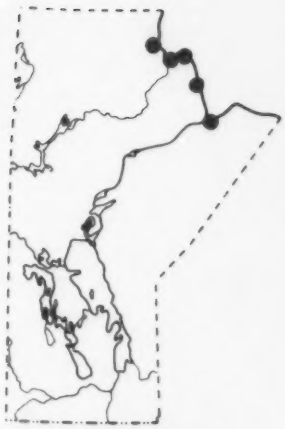
Cerastium alpinum



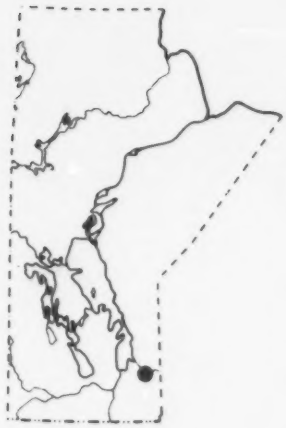
Ceratophyllum echinatum



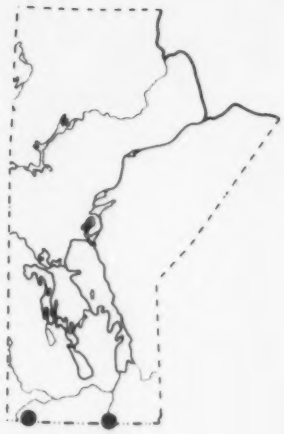
Chenopodium subglabrum



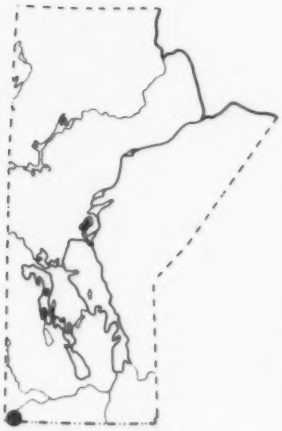
Chrysanthemum arcticum
ssp. polare



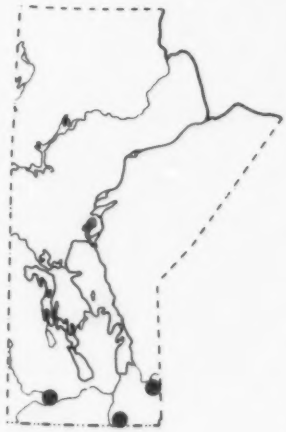
Circaea lutetiana
ssp. canadensis



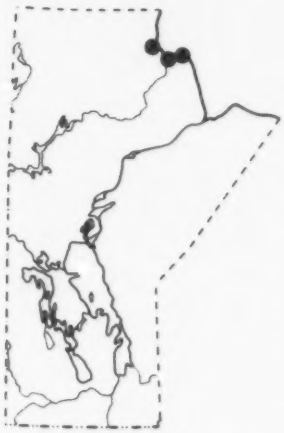
Cirsium discolor



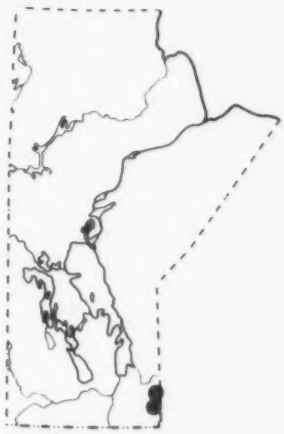
Cirsium undulatum



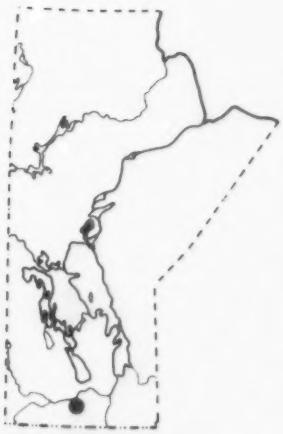
Clematis virginiana



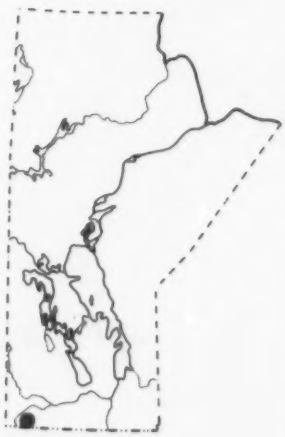
Cochlearia officinalis



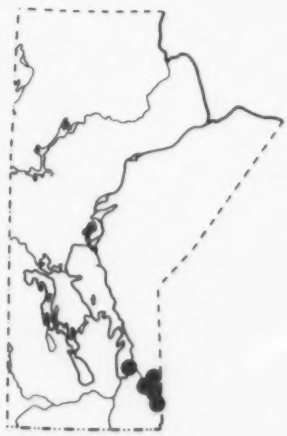
Collinsia parviflora



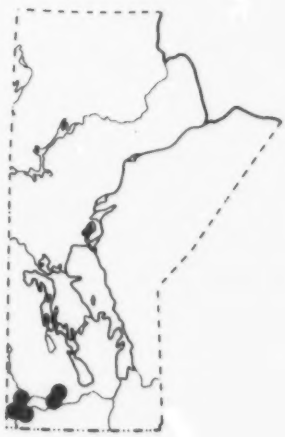
Conopholis americana



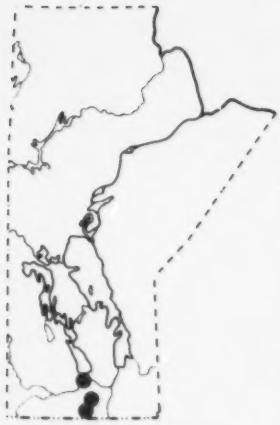
Coreopsis tinctoria



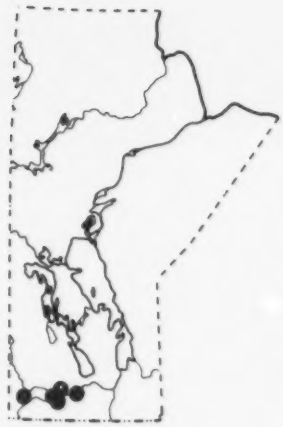
Cornus rugosa



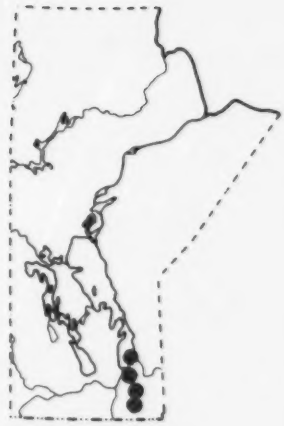
Coryphantha vivipara



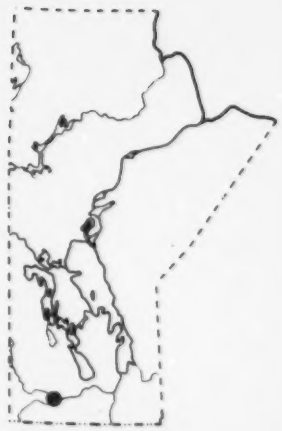
Cryptotaenia canadensis



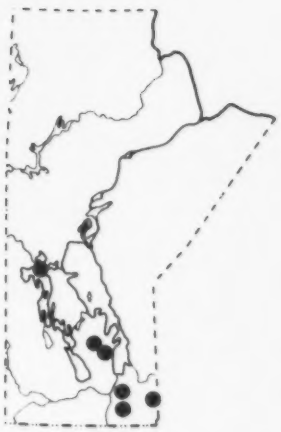
Cycloloma atriplicifolium



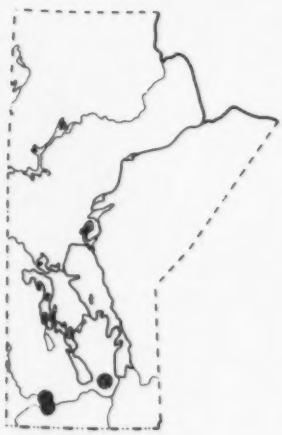
Cyperus houghtonii



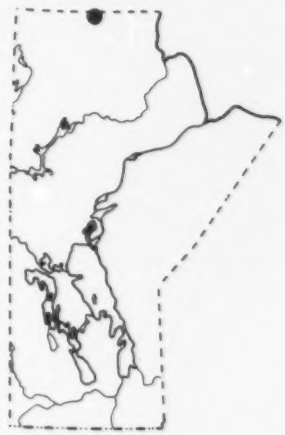
Cyperus strigosus



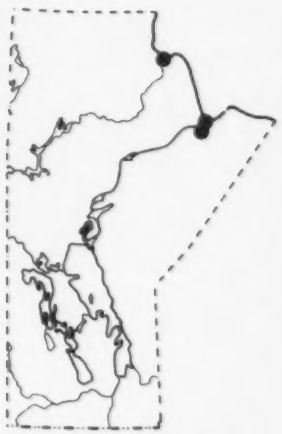
Cypripedium arietinum



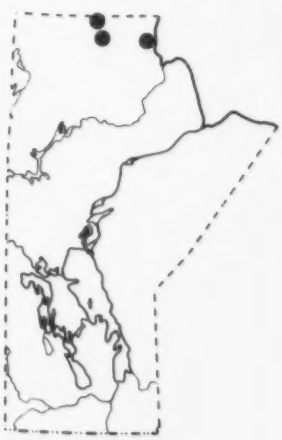
Cypripedium candidum



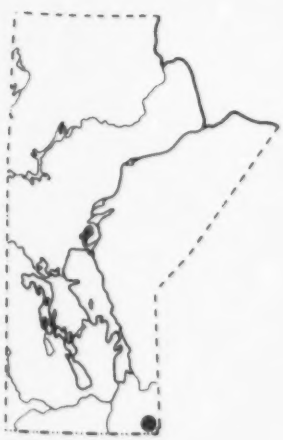
Deschampsia atropurpurea



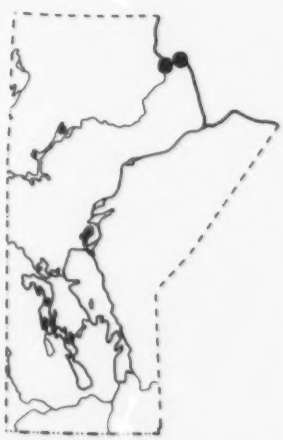
Descurainia sophioides



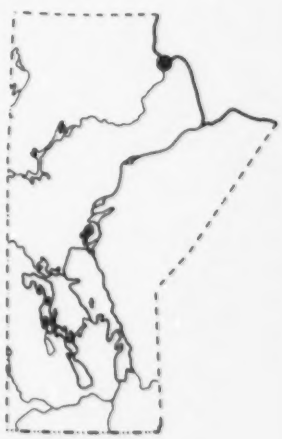
Diapensia lapponica



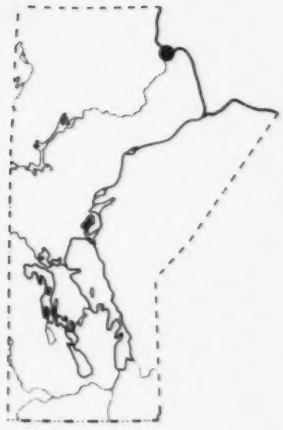
Dicentra cucullaria



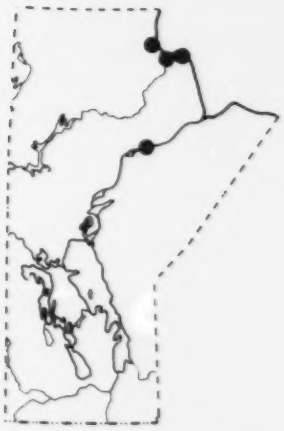
Draba alpina



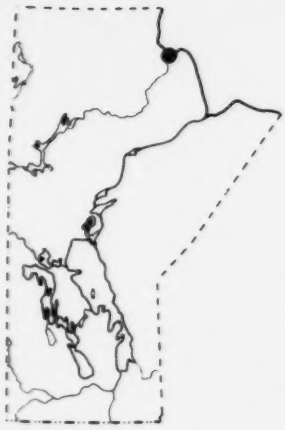
Draba aurea



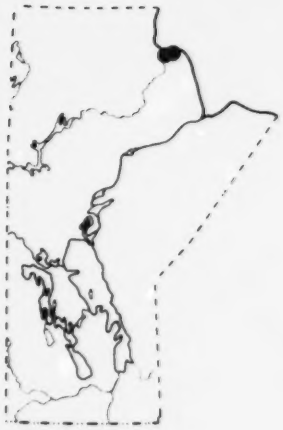
Draba cana



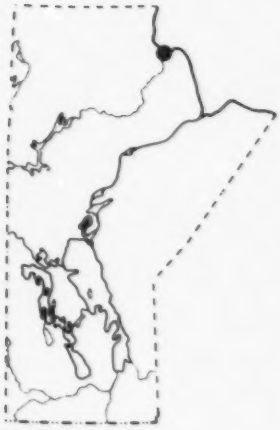
Draba glabella



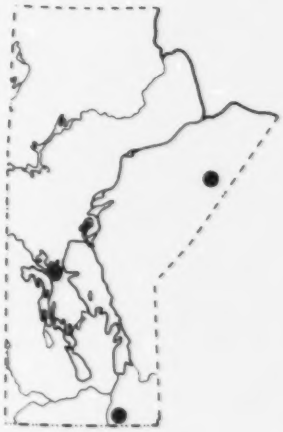
Draba incana



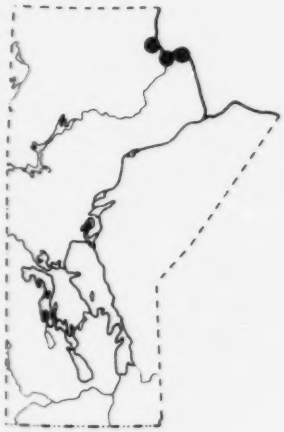
Draba lactea



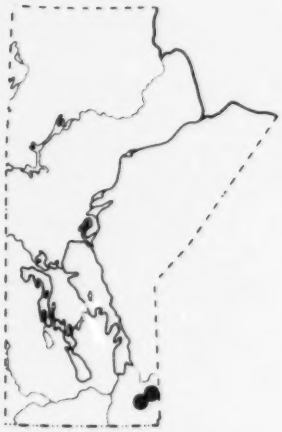
Draba nivalis



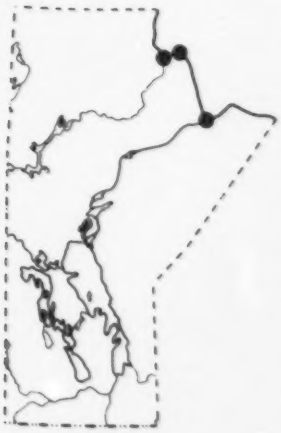
Drosera linearis



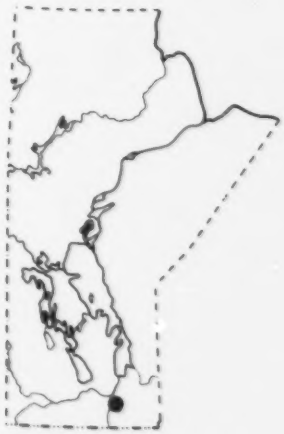
Dryas integrifolia



Dulichium arundinaceum



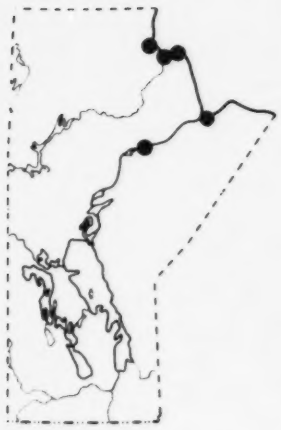
Dupontia fisheri
ssp. psilosantha



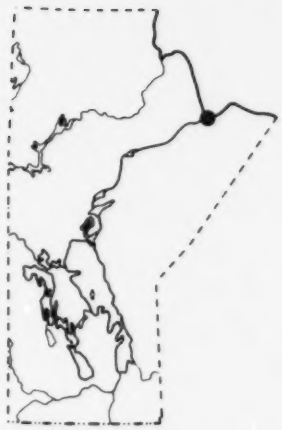
Elatine triandra
var. americana

Eleocharis ovata

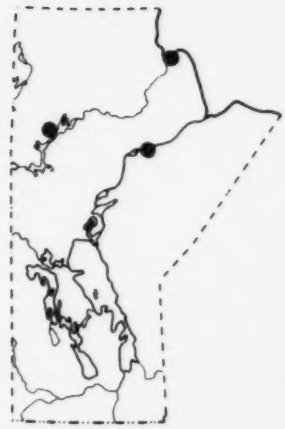
Elymus hystrix



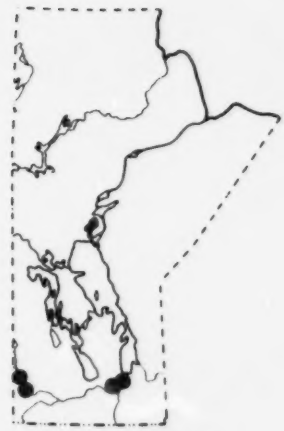
Elymus mollis



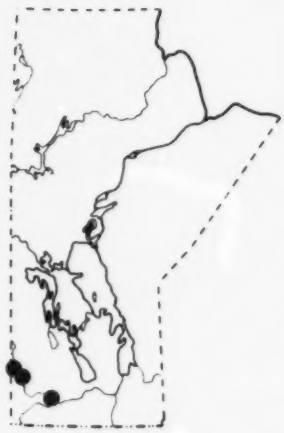
Epilobium ciliatum
ssp. glandulosum



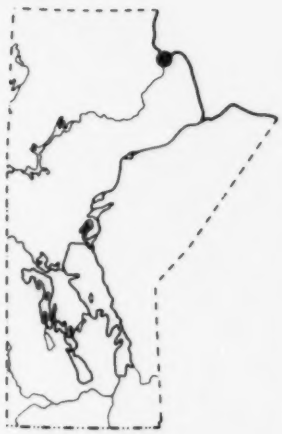
Epilobium davuricum



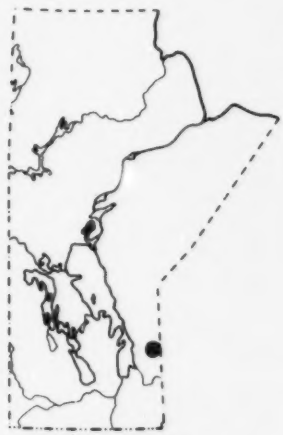
Epilobium paniculatum



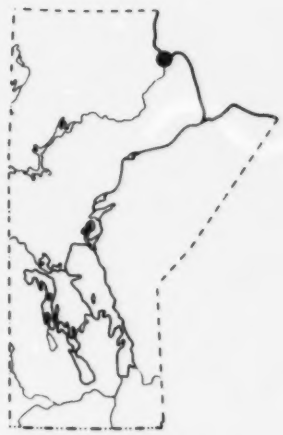
Erigeron caespitosus



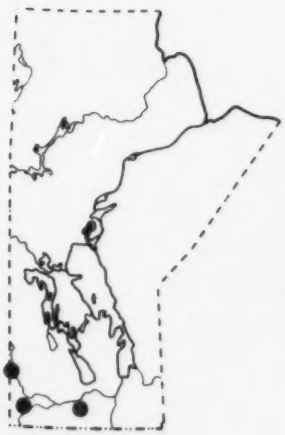
Erigeron uniflorus
var. unalaschkensis



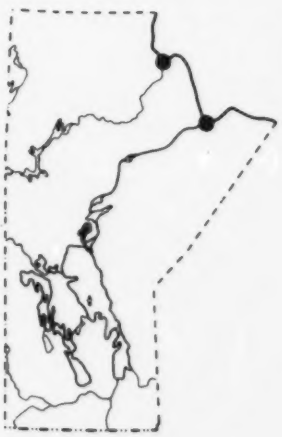
Eriocaulon septangulare



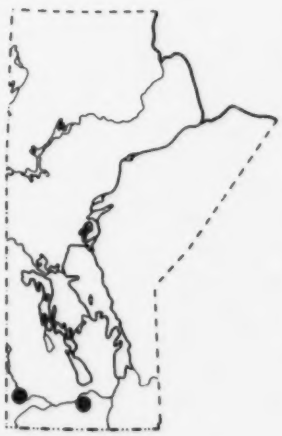
Eriophorum callitrix



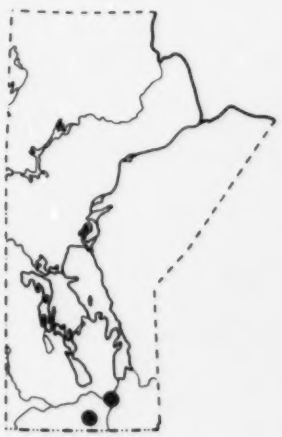
Euphorbia geyeri



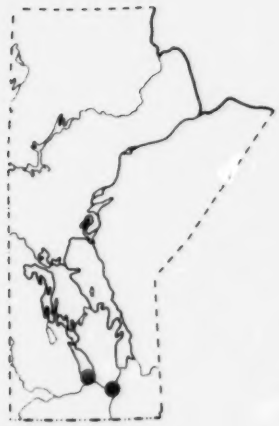
Euphrasia vinacea



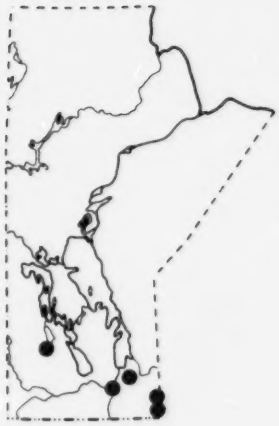
Eurotia lanata



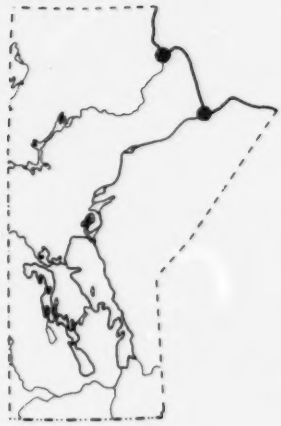
Festuca obtusa



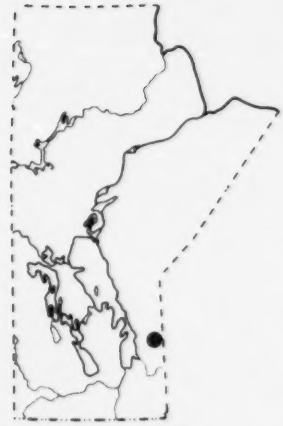
Galium aparine



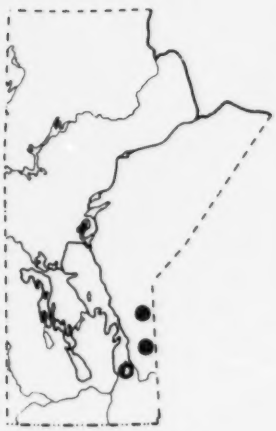
Gentiana rubricaulis



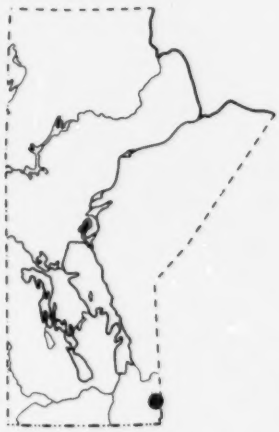
Gentianella propinqua



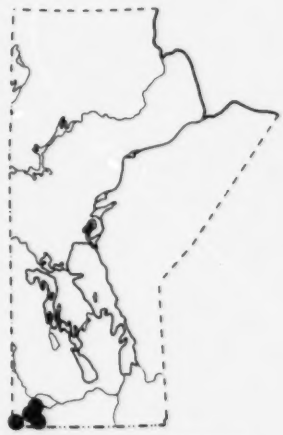
Glyceria canadensis



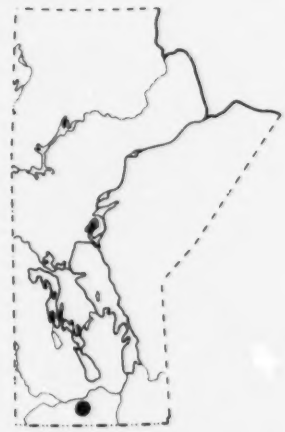
Goodyera tesselata



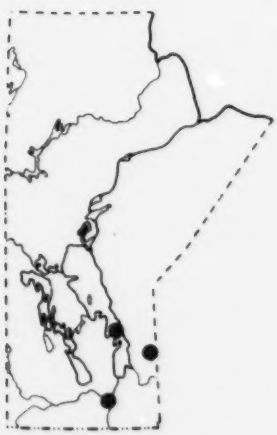
Hedeoma hispida



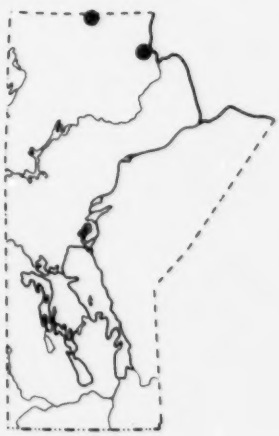
Heliotropium curassavicum



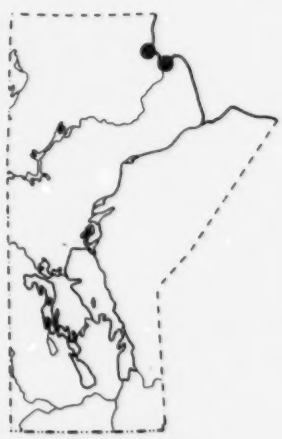
Hepatica americana



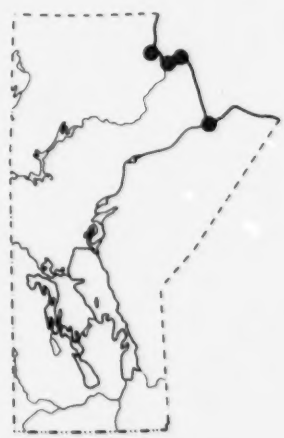
Heteranthera dubia



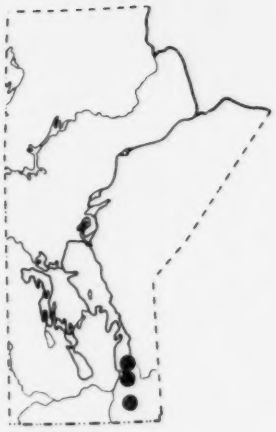
Hierochloe alpina



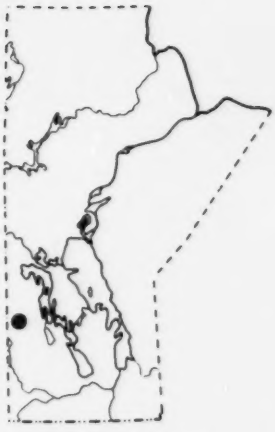
Hierochloe pauciflora



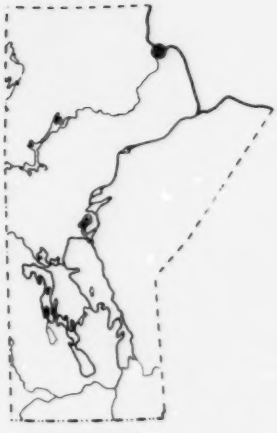
Hippuris tetraphylla



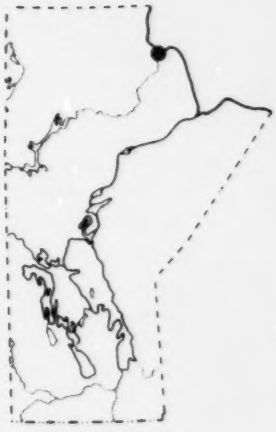
Hudsonia tomentosa



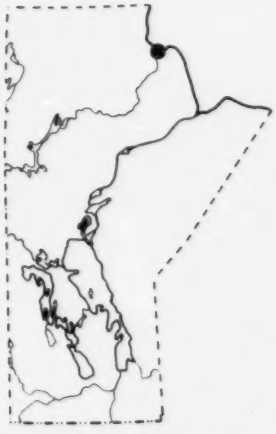
Impatiens noli-tangere



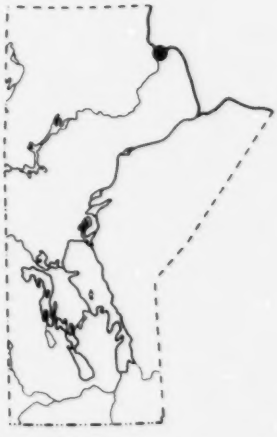
Juncus biglumis



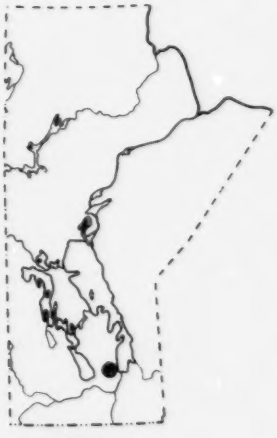
Kalmia microphylla



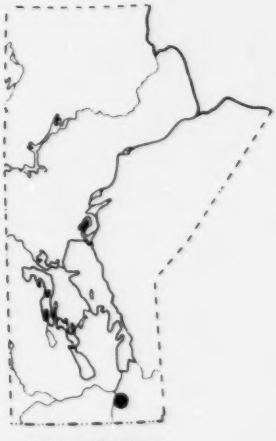
Kobresia simpliciuscula



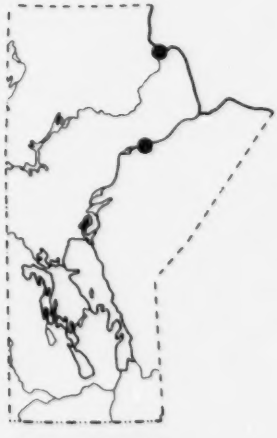
Koenigia islandica



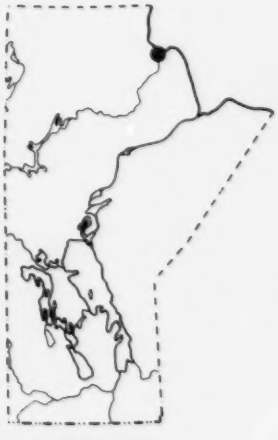
Krigia biflora



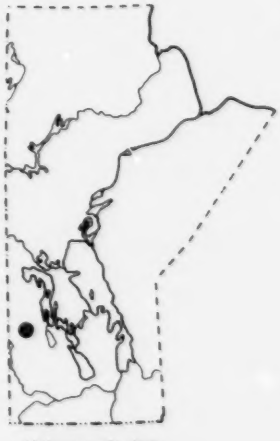
Lactuca floridana



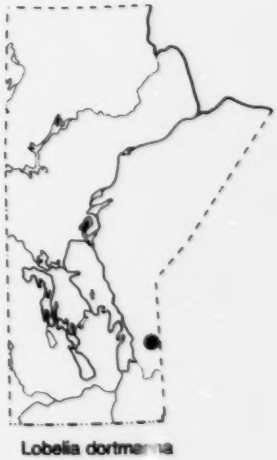
Lesquerella arctica



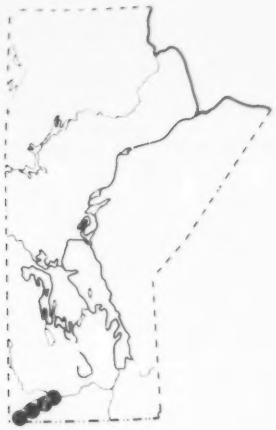
Linum lewisii
ssp. lepagei



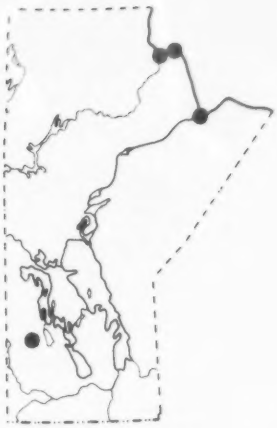
Listera auriculata



Lobelia dortmanna

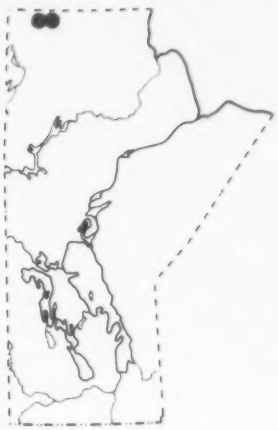


Lomatium orientale

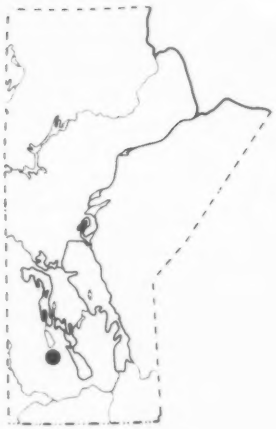


Lomatogonium rotatum

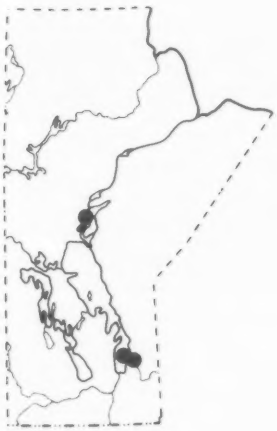
Lonicera hirsuta
var. schindleri



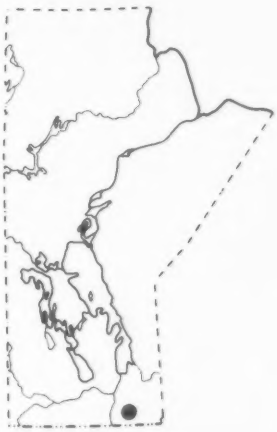
Luzula spicata



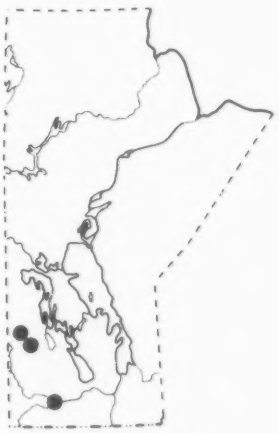
Lycopodium lucidulum



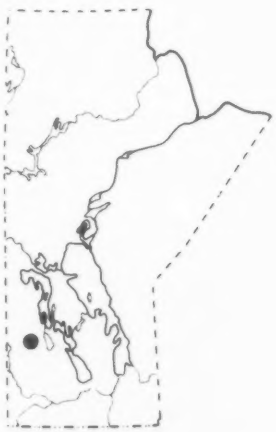
Lycopodium tristachyum



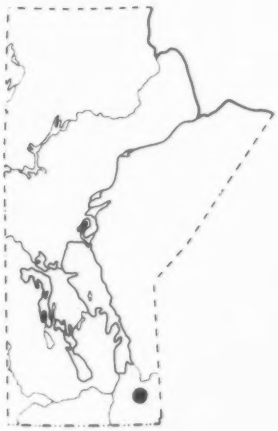
Lysimachia quadriflora



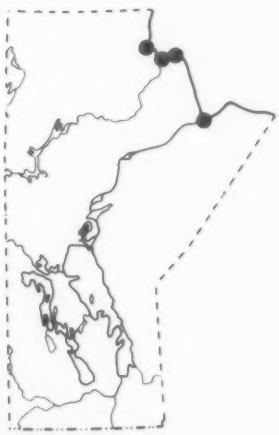
Malaxis monophyllos
var. brachypoda



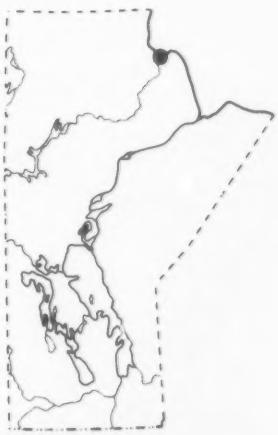
Malaxis paludosa



Malaxis unifolia

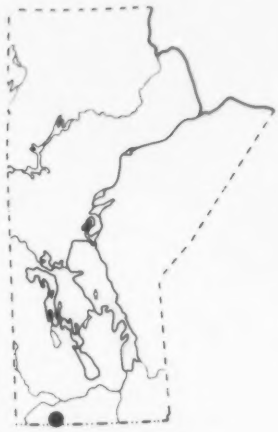


Matricaria ambigua

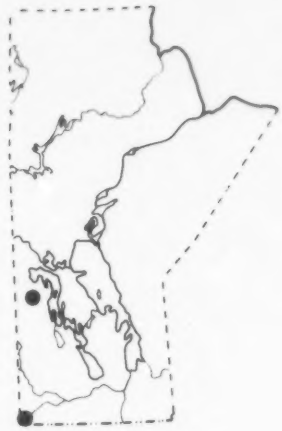


Melandrium affine

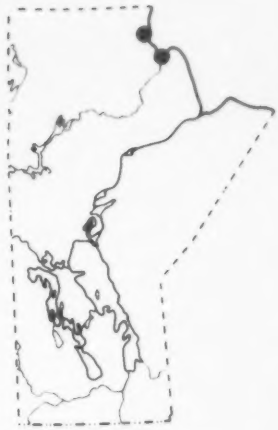
Melandrium apetalum



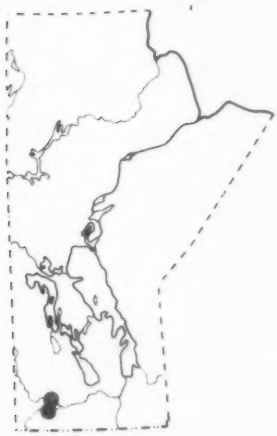
Mentzelia decapetala



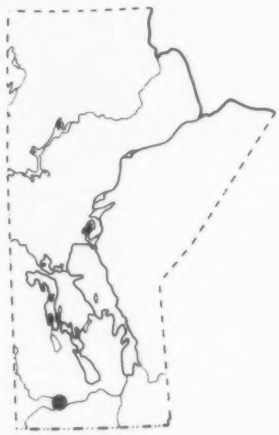
Mertensia lanceolata



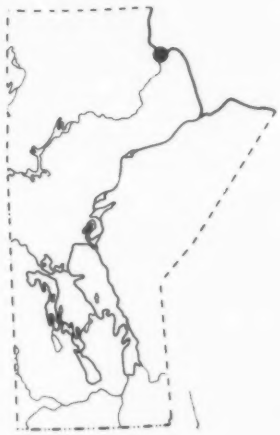
Mertensia maritima



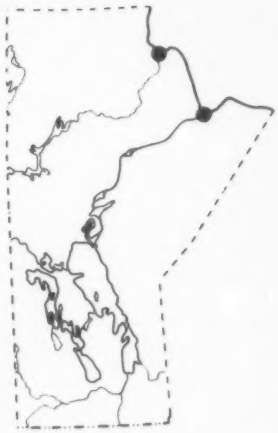
Microseris cuspidata



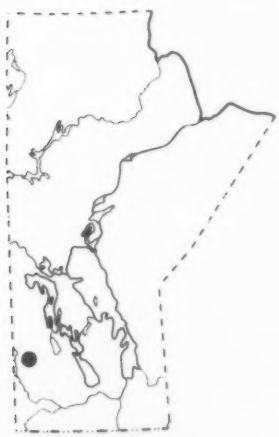
Mimulus glabratus
var. fremontii



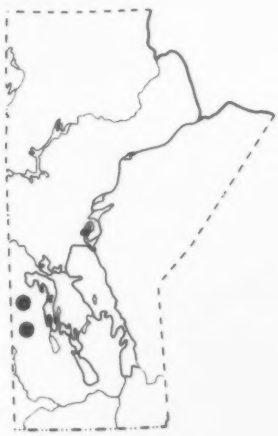
Minuartia rubella



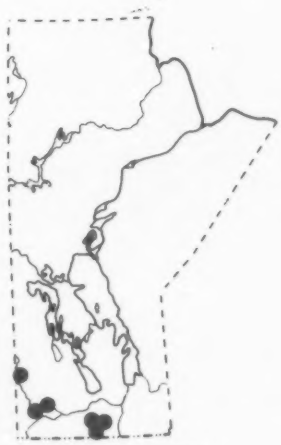
Minuartia stricta



Monotropa hypopitys

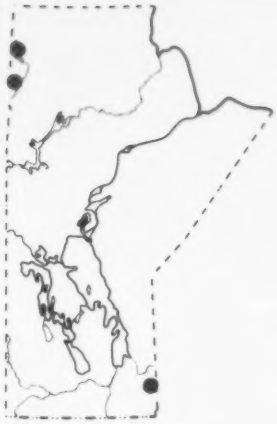


Muhlenbergia andina

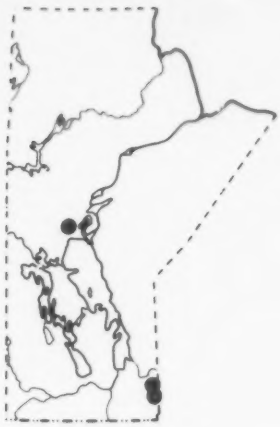


Musineon divaricatum

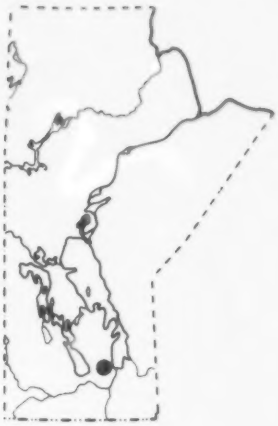
Myosurus minimus



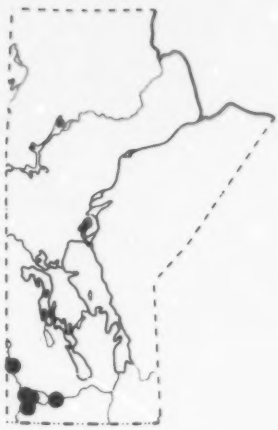
Myriophyllum alterniflorum



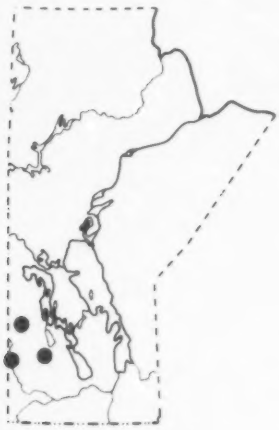
Nymphaea odorata



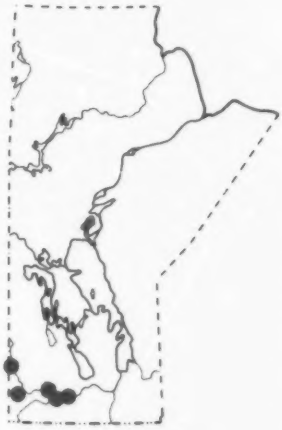
Oenothera perennis



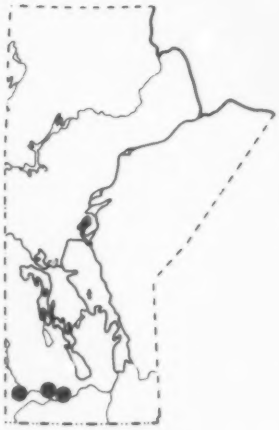
Orobanche ludoviciana



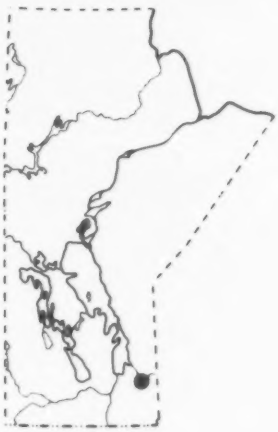
Oryzopsis canadensis



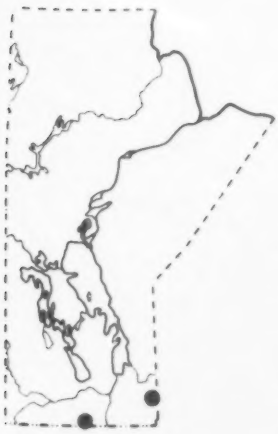
Oryzopsis hymenoides



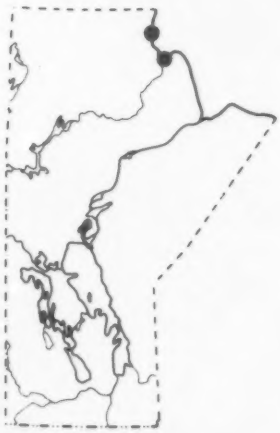
Oryzopsis micrantha



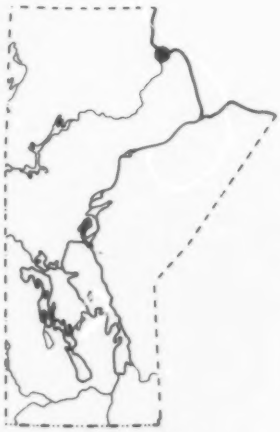
Osmorhiza claytoni



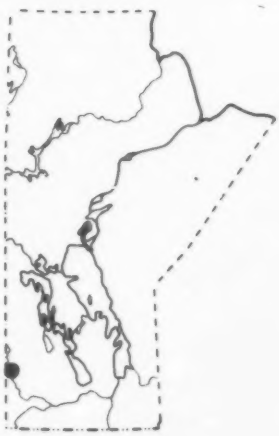
Ostrya virginiana



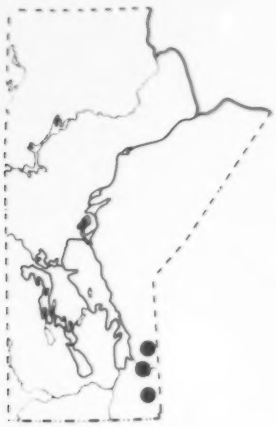
Oxytropis bellii



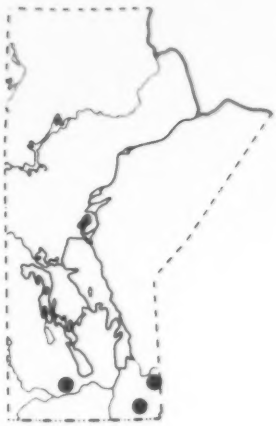
Oxytropis campestris
var. johanensis



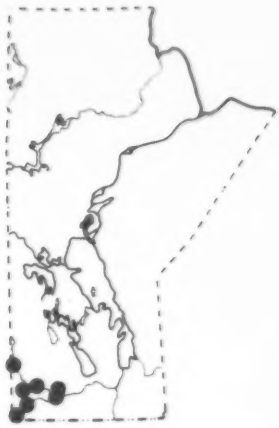
Oxytropis sericea



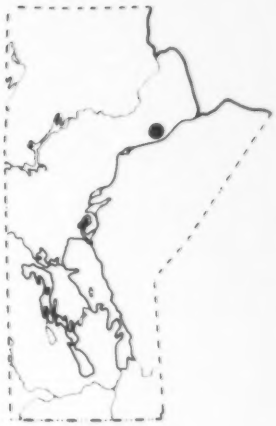
Panicum linearifolium



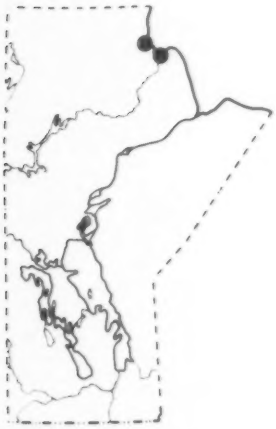
Panicum perlongum



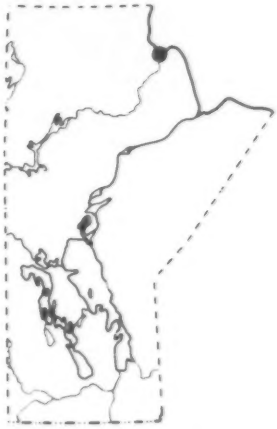
Panicum wilcoxianum



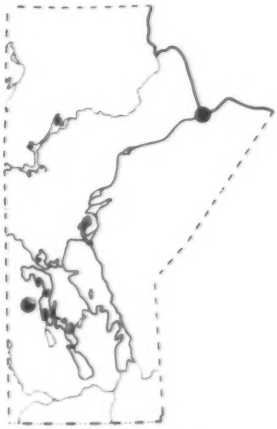
Parnassia parviflora



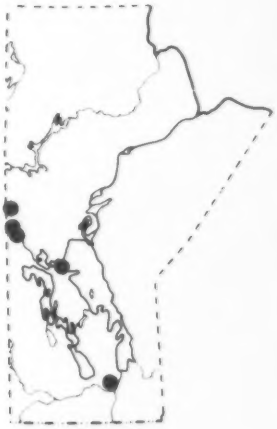
Pedicularis flammea



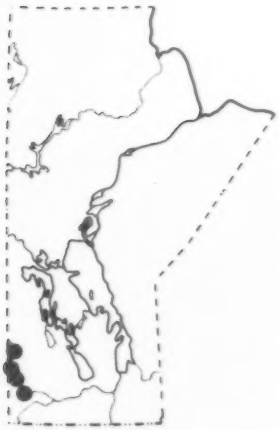
Pedicularis lapponica



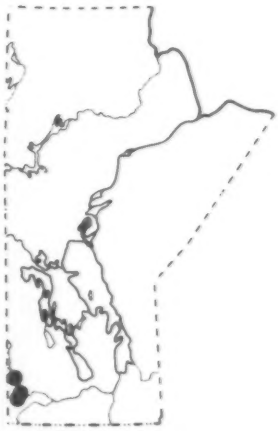
Pedicularis macrodonta



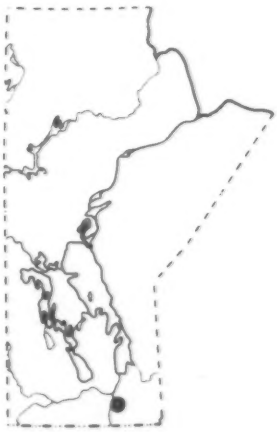
Pellaea glabella
var. occidentalis



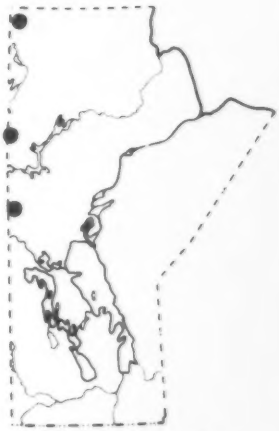
Penstemon nitidus



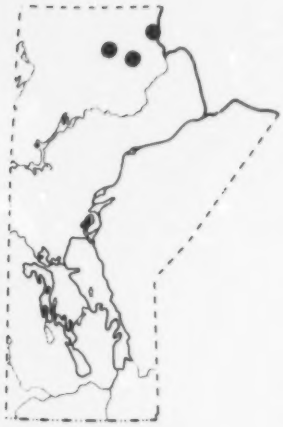
Penstemon procerus



Penthorum sedoides

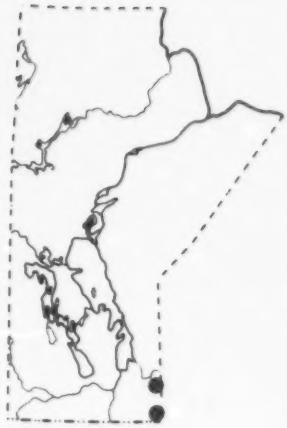


Phegopteris connectilis

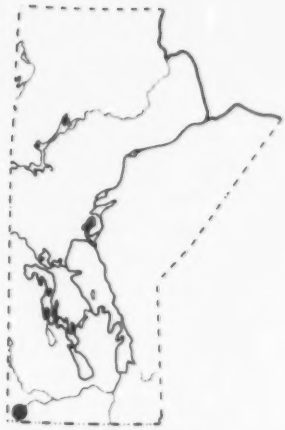


Phyllodoce caerulea

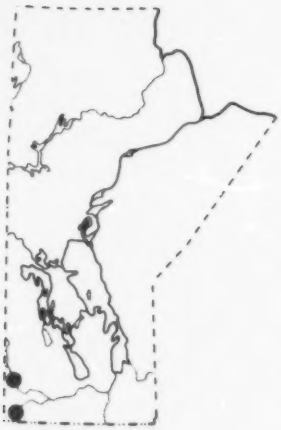
Pinus resinosa



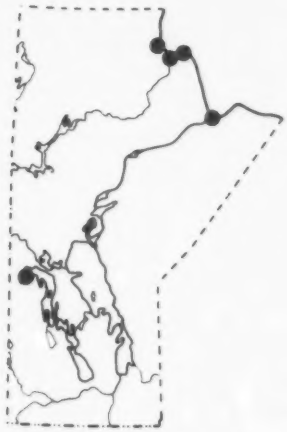
Pinus strobus



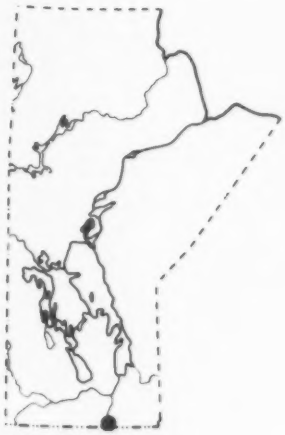
Plagiobothrys scouleri



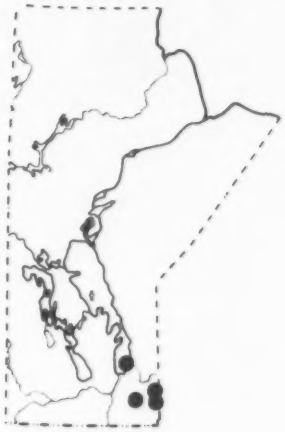
Plantago elongata
ssp. elongata



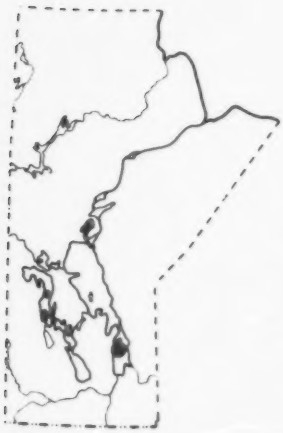
Plantago maritima



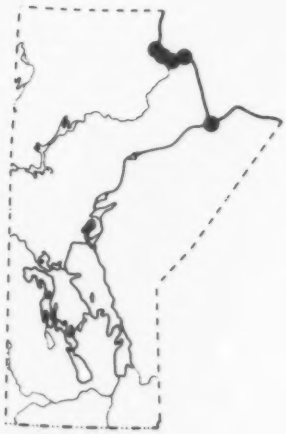
Plantago patagonica



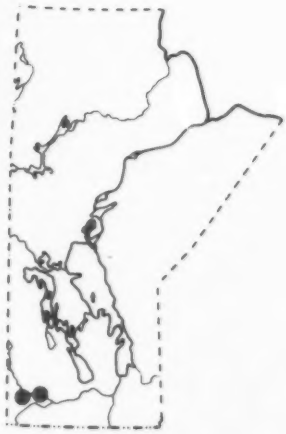
Platanthera hookeri



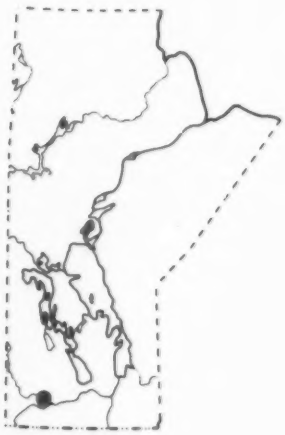
Platanthera lacera



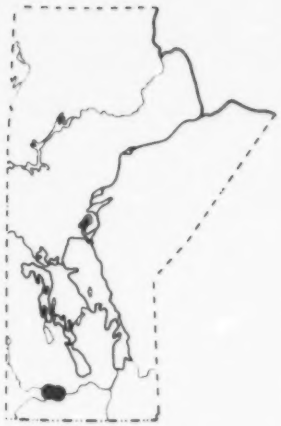
Poa arctica



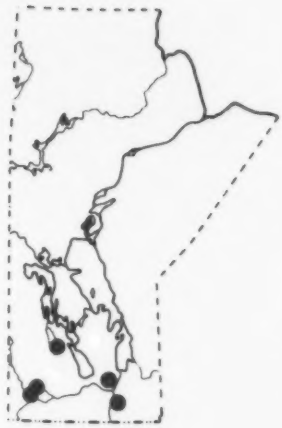
Poa cusickii



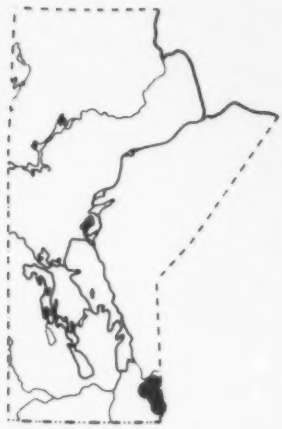
Poa fendleriana



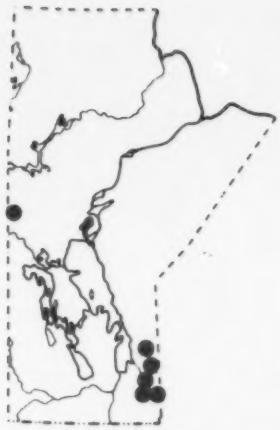
Polanisia dodecandra



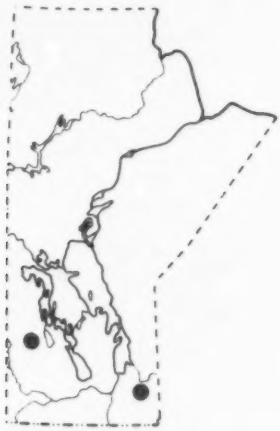
Polygala verticillata



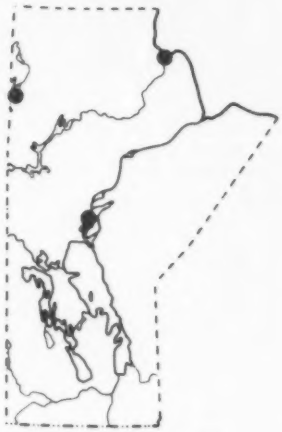
Populus grandidentata



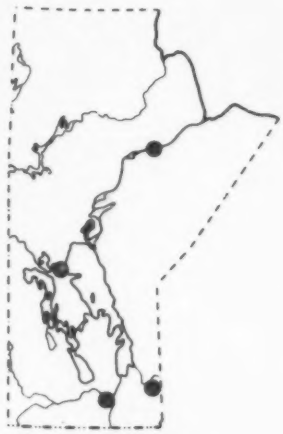
Potamogeton amplifolius



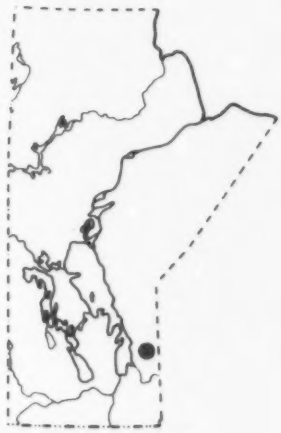
Potamogeton illinoensis



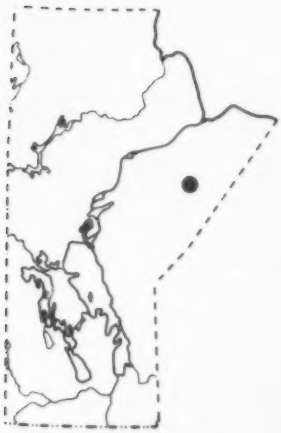
Potamogeton obtusifolius



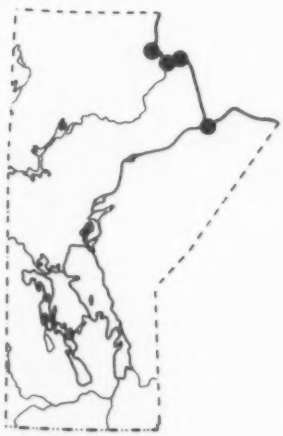
Potamogeton pusillus
var. tenuissimus



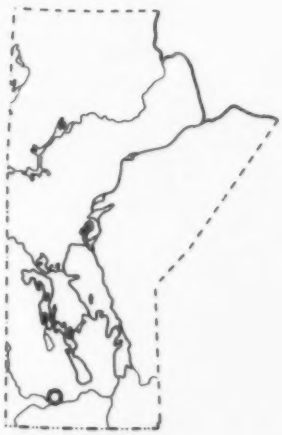
Potamogeton robbinsii



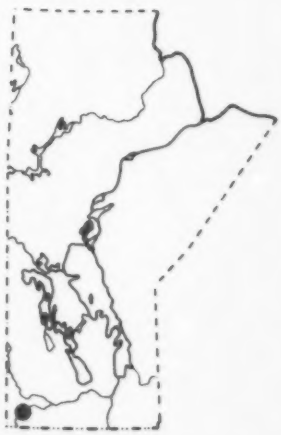
Potamogeton strictifolius



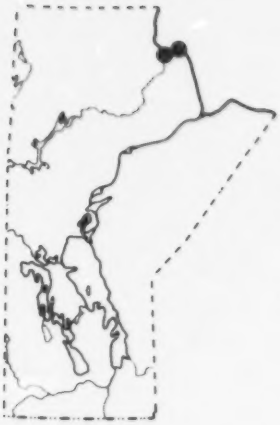
Potentilla egedii
var. groenlandica



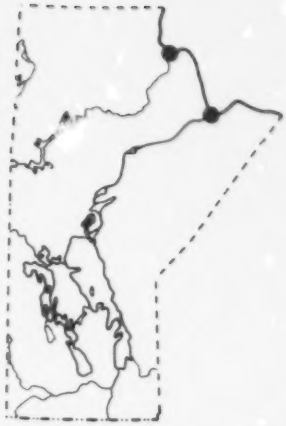
Potentilla finitima



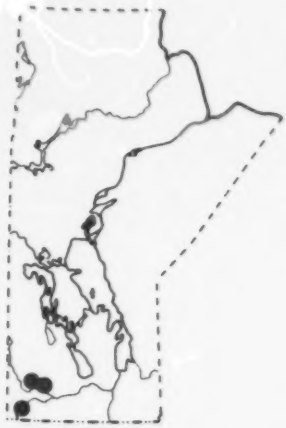
Potentilla gracilis
var. flabelliformis



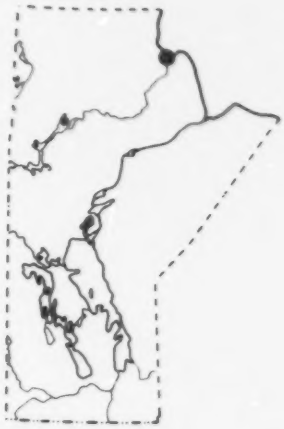
Potentilla nivea



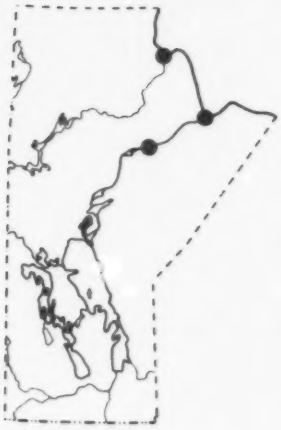
Potentilla pensylvanica
var. litoralis



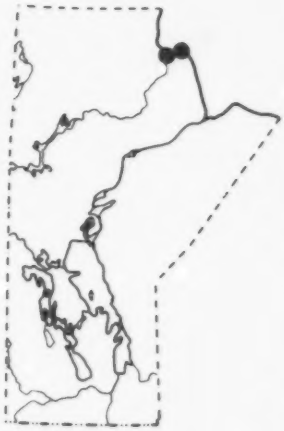
Potentilla plattensis



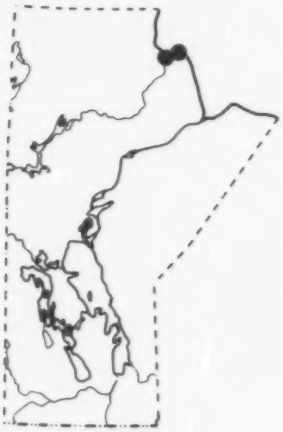
Potentilla pulchella



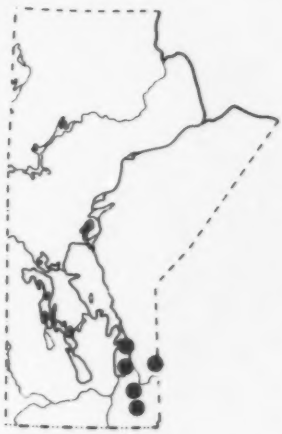
Primula stricta



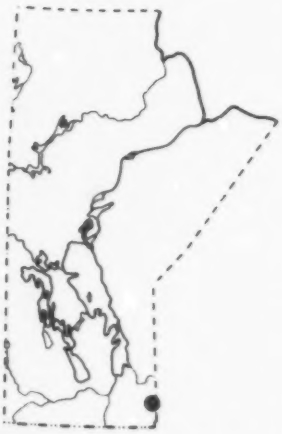
Puccinellia lucida



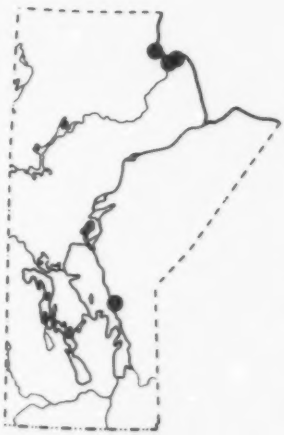
Puccinellia vaginata



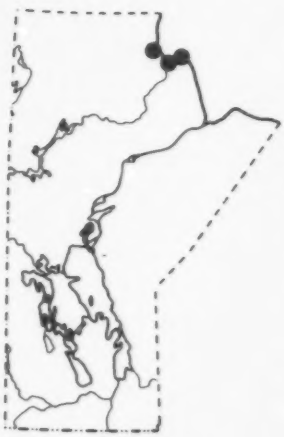
Pyrola rotundifolia
var. americana



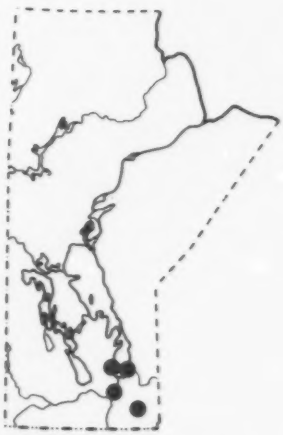
Ranunculus fascicularis



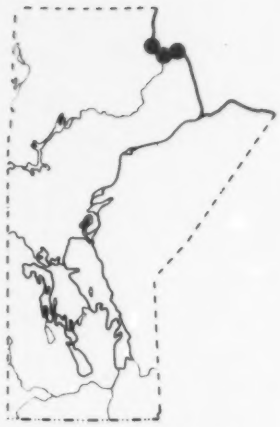
Ranunculus pallasii



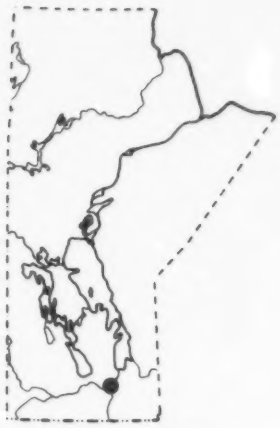
Ranunculus pedatifidus
ssp. affinis



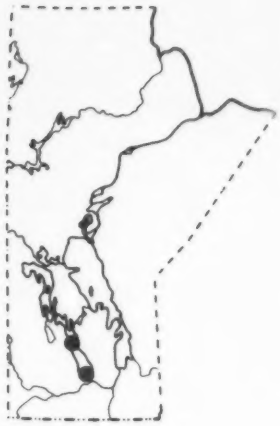
Ranunculus septentrionalis



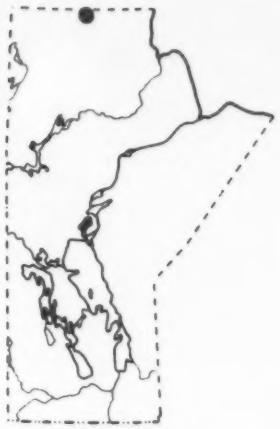
Rhododendron lapponicum



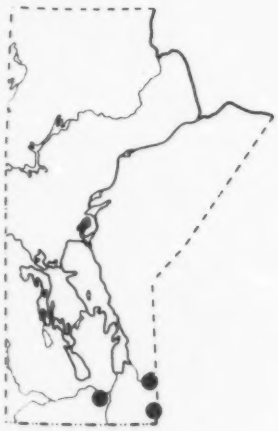
Rhynchospora capillacea



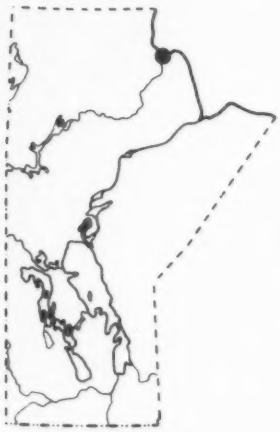
Ruppia occidentalis



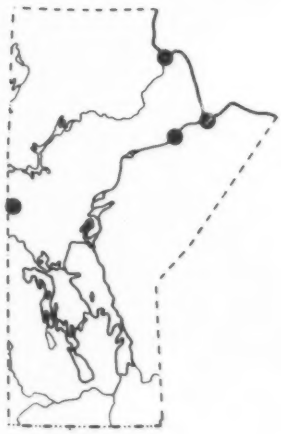
Sagina caespitosa



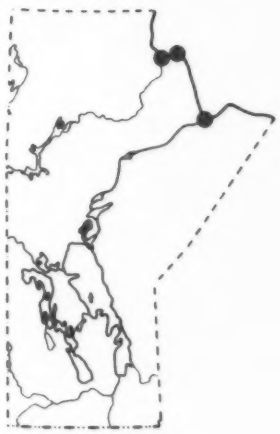
Sagittaria rigida



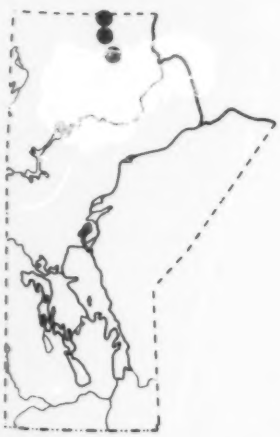
Salix alaxensis



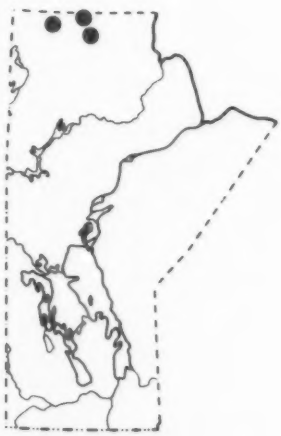
Salix arbusculoides



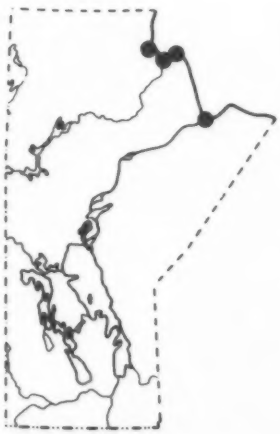
Salix brachycarpa
ssp. brachycarpa



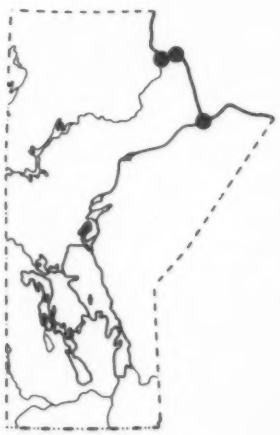
Salix fuscescens



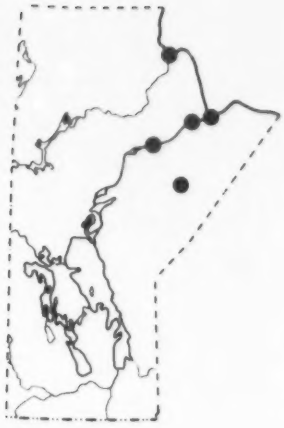
Salix herbacea



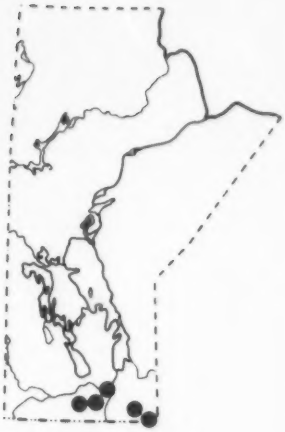
Salix lanata
ssp. calcicola



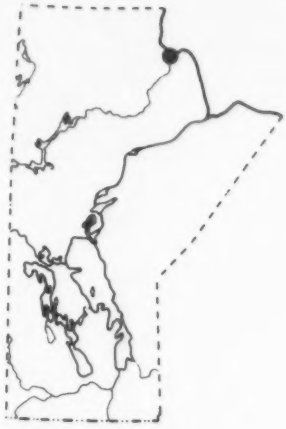
Salix reticulata



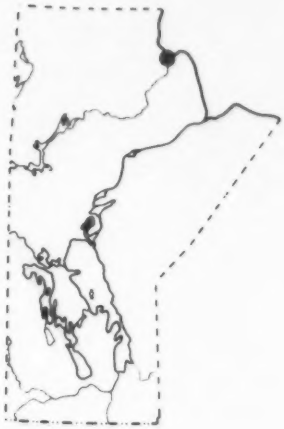
Salix vestita



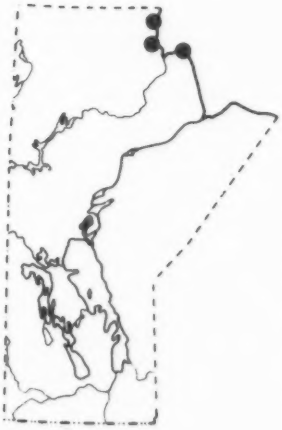
Sanguinaria canadensis



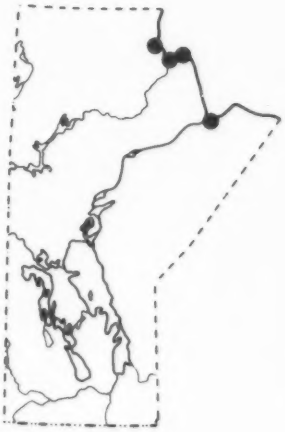
Saxifraga aizoides



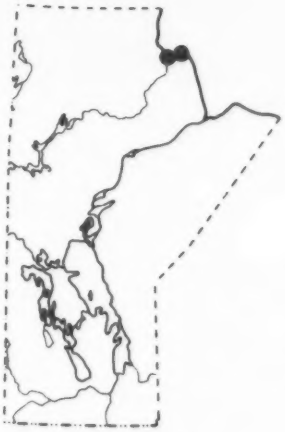
Saxifraga caespitosa



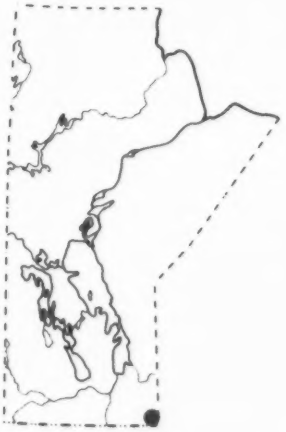
Saxifraga cernua



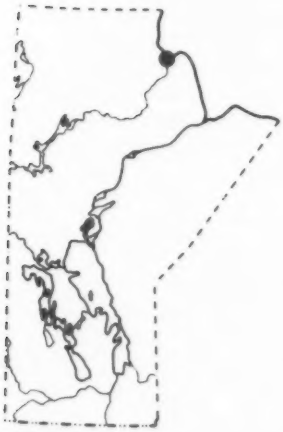
Saxifraga hirculus



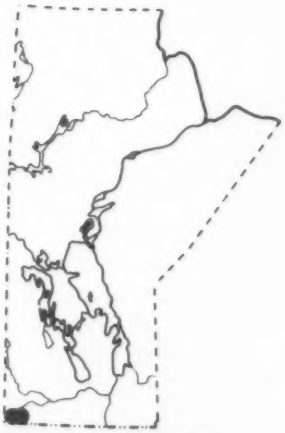
Saxifraga oppositifolia



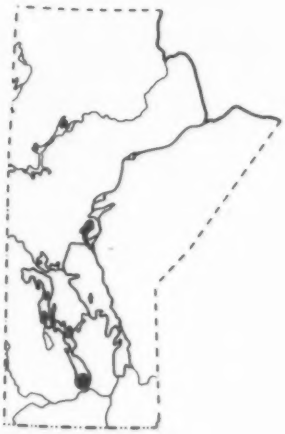
Saxifraga pensylvanica



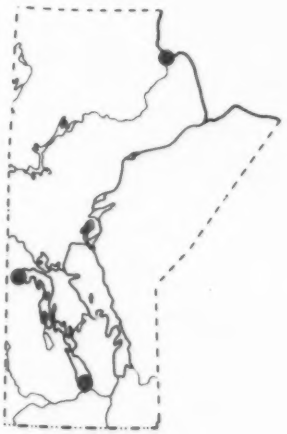
Saxifraga rivularis



Schedonnardus paniculatus



Scirpus nevadensis



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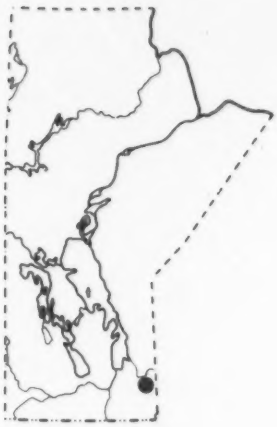
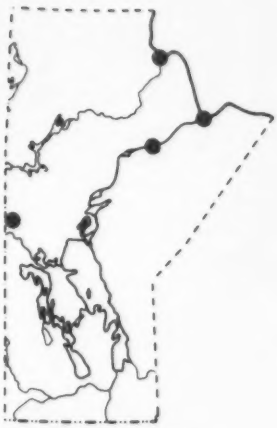
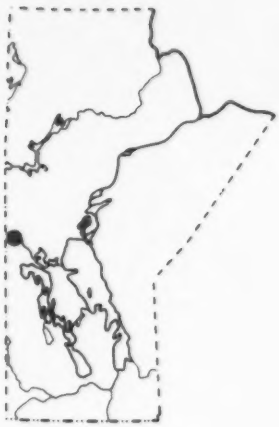


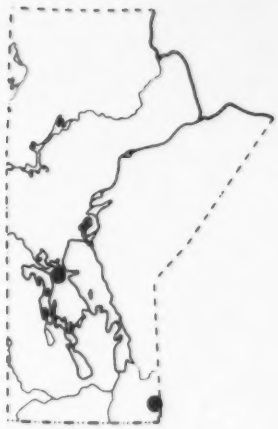
Scutellaria parvula
var. leonardii



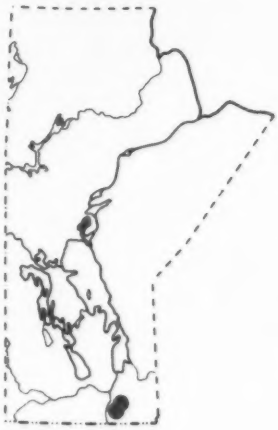
Selaginella selaginoides



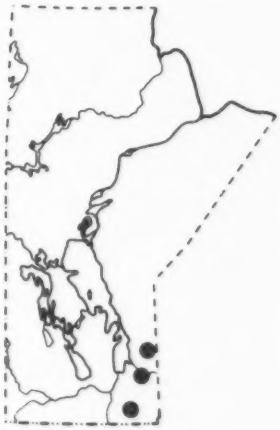
Silene menziesii



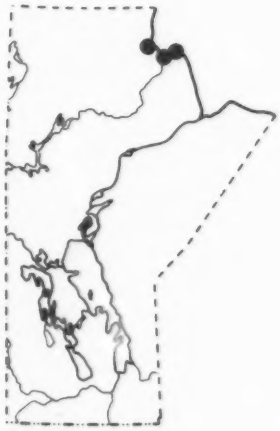
Smilacina racemosa



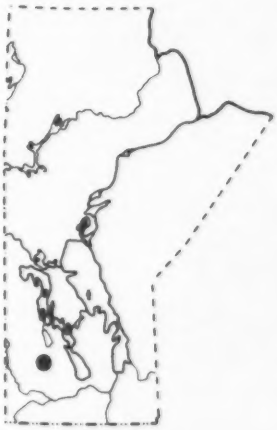
Solidago riddellii



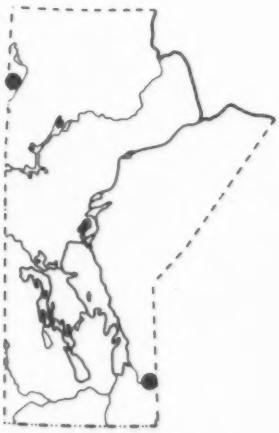
Solidago uliginosa



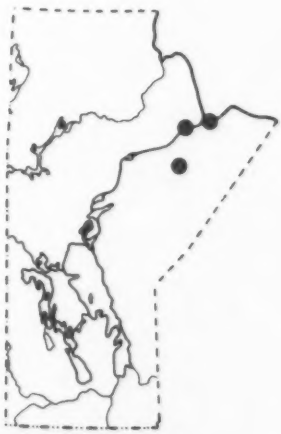
Stellaria humifusa



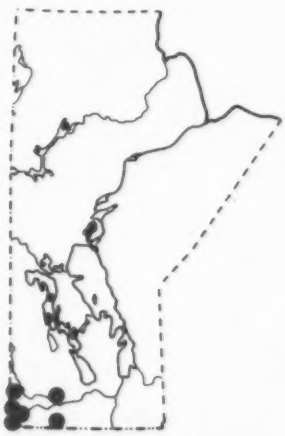
Stipa richardsonii



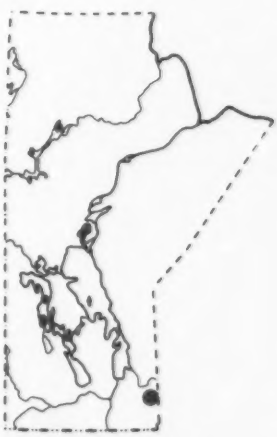
Subularia aquatica
ssp. americana



Tanacetum huronense



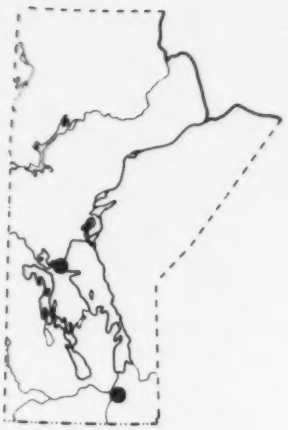
Thermopsis rhombifolia



Torreyochloa pallida
var. fernaldii

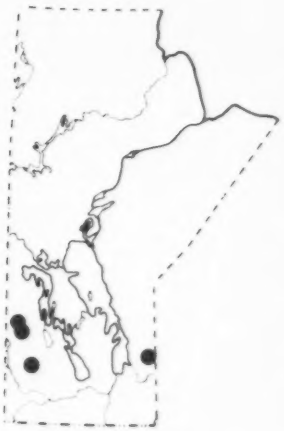
Townsendia exscapa

Tradescantia occidentalis



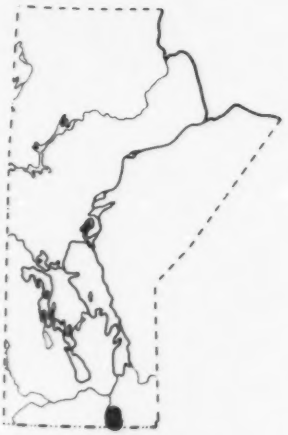
Utricularia cornuta

Uvularia sessilifolia

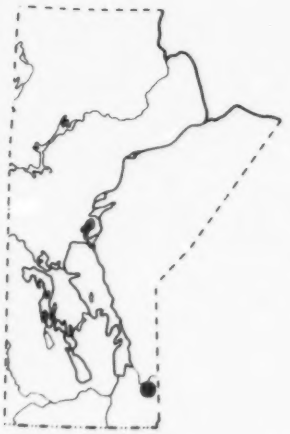


Vaccinium caespitosum

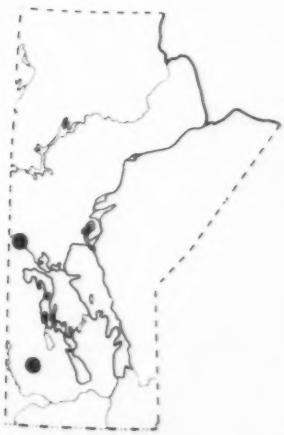
Vernonia fasciculata
var. corymbosa



Veronicastrum virginicum

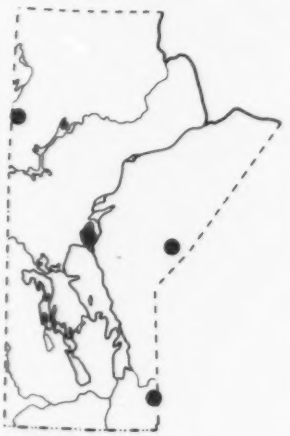


Viola novae-angliae

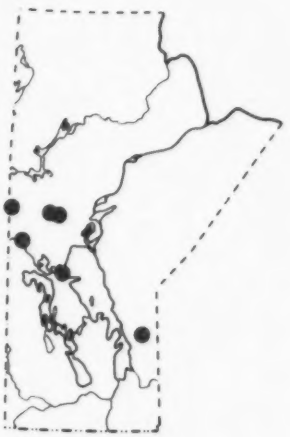


Viola selkirkii

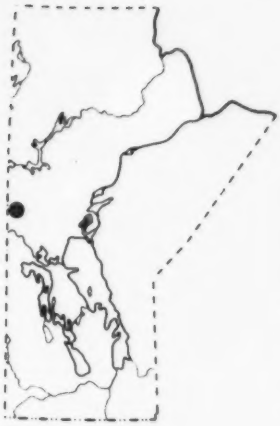
Wolffia columbiana



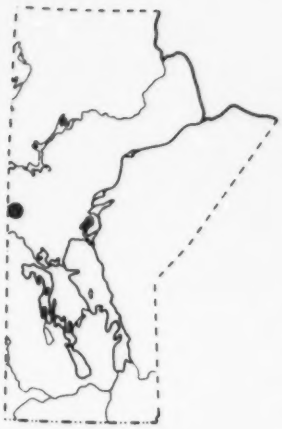
Woodsia alpina



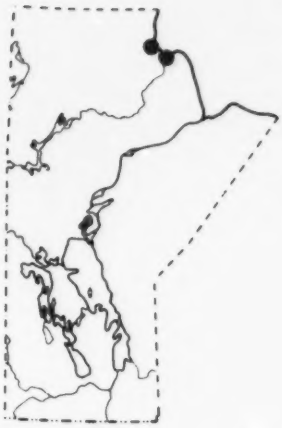
Woodsia glabella



Woodsia oregcna



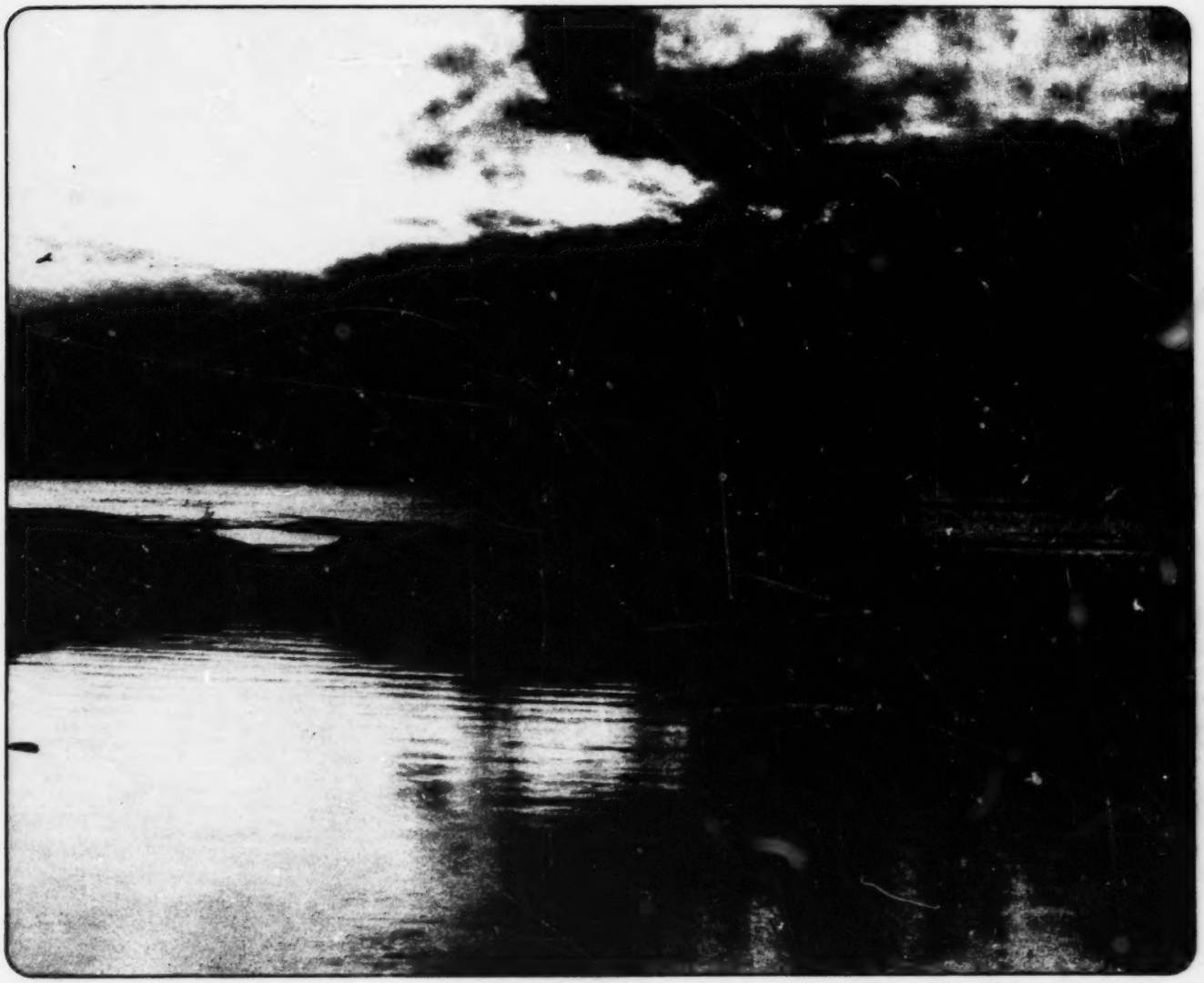
Woodsia scopulina



Zostera marina

LES PLANTES VASCULAIRES RARES DU MANITOBA

David J. White et Karen L. Johnson



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Serie Syllogeus no 27

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Photo: Karen L. Johnson

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LES PLANTES VASCULAIRES RARES DU MANITOBA

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Natural History Division
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0N2

Mars 1980

REVISIONS ET OBSERVATIONS

Prière de faire parvenir toute communication

à cette adresse:

Programme des plantes rares et menacées

Division de la Botanique

Musée national des sciences naturelles

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0M8

Il y a lieu de joindre toute la documentation possible aux demandes de radiation ou d'inscription de plantes sur la liste.

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PREFACE

Dans le cadre d'une étude sur les plantes vasculaires rares et menacées d'extinction au Canada, le Musée national des sciences naturelles a entrepris de dresser une liste des plantes rares de chaque province et territoire. Depuis 1977, des listes ont été publiées pour l'Alberta, le Manitoba, la Nouvelle-Ecosse, l'Ontario et la Saskatchewan. Des listes sont actuellement compilées pour le Yukon, le Nouveau-Brunswick et le Québec grâce à la coopération des botanistes provinciaux. Un comité de botanistes de Colombie-Britannique s'affaire également à dresser une liste pour cette province. Enfin, une liste a aussi été établie pour les régions continentales des Territoires du Nord-ouest (Cody 1979).

Notre intention est de rassembler les meilleures données disponibles dans l'espoir qu'elles servent à ceux qui oeuvrent pour la conservation de l'environnement et, en particulier, pour la protection des plantes rares et menacées d'extinction. Nous reconnaissons toutefois que bon nombre de ces données sont incomplètes et qu'il nous reste beaucoup de travail à accomplir avant d'établir des listes définitives.

Si nos ressources le permettent, nous procéderons à la révision de ces listes à mesure que de nouvelles données s'ajouteront par suite de l'intérêt nouveau qui devrait se manifester pour les plantes rares et menacées d'extinction. On travaille actuellement à convertir la liste des plantes rares de l'Ontario (Argus & White 1977) en un atlas cartographique illustrant la répartition historique de ces plantes d'après des spécimens d'herbiers dont les données ont été contrôlées.

Lorsque nous en aurons le temps, nous procéderons à des analyses détaillées de certaines espèces. En 1980, par exemple, nous prévoyons d'évaluer les populations, les conditions et l'habitat du ginseng américain *Panax quinquefolius* L. en Ontario. L'exportation de cette plante est assujettie à la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction. Nous possédons actuellement très peu d'information sur les populations canadiennes de ginseng américain qui pourrait permettre une bonne gestion de cette importante ressource économique. Pour obtenir ces information détaillées sur bon nombre de plantes rares dans certaines régions du Canada, nous comptons sur le dévouement des botanistes et naturalistes de chaque région, car des recherches approfondies s'imposent.

Dans l'élaboration de nos projets, nous reconnaissons que les plantes vasculaires rares ne représentent qu'un élément de la mosaïque biologique du Canada. Pour établir une politique de conservation valable, il faudra également recueillir des données analogues sur d'autres espèces naturelles. L'expérience de la Grande-Bretagne dans ce domaine révèle bien l'importance de la tâche et son rôle par rapport à la création de parcs naturels. Dans une récente étude (1977) sur les parcs naturels en Grande-Bretagne, Ratcliffe a insisté sur la qualité des données dont il faut disposer pour administrer un réseau de parcs représentatifs de la diversité du milieu biologique de ce pays. La perspective de l'application de modèles semblables au Canada, dans un contexte politique, démographique et biogéographique unique en son genre, nous fournit à tous matière à réflexion.

Le Programme des plantes rares et menacées.

INTRODUCTION

Les plantes rares ne constituent qu'une petite partie, néanmoins importante, de la flore du Manitoba. Comme on ne les trouve, par définition, qu'en populations réduites ou disséminées et qu'elles sont souvent confinées à un habitat unique et localisé, les plantes rares sont très sensibles aux changements du milieu. Or, le principal facteur de changement est l'activité humaine qui se manifeste dans le déboisement, le drainage des terres humides, le surpâturage, la polution industrielle et agricole, les projets hydroélectriques et l'exploitation excessive d'un territoire à des fins récréatives. Personne ne se livre intentionnellement à la destruction d'une espèce ou de son habitat. Le laboureur des prairies n'avait pas pour but d'éliminer les herbages, mais plutôt d'exploiter un territoire fertile à souhait; pourtant, son activité a eu pour effet de raréfier certaines espèces communes en limitant considérablement leur expansion. Nous ne faisons que commencer à évaluer les conséquences de cette raréfaction sur notre bien-être et sur celui des générations à venir et nous devons trouver rapidement un moyen de remédier à la situation. Il se peut que les plantes rares nous donnent en quelque sorte un premier avertissement en nous indiquant, par leur déclin même, que notre exploitation du sol est en passe de devenir abusive. La présente liste est donc destinée à divulguer certaines données sur des plantes dont la rareté nous signale peut-être l'approche du point de non-retour.

A. Définitions

Les mots *plante* ou *espèces* employés dans le texte désignent l'ensemble des individus auxquels peut être attribué un nom de plante.

Une plante est dite *rare* lorsqu'elle ne présente qu'une faible population dans la province, qu'elle est concentrée dans une aire réduite ou qu'elle est dispersée dans une vaste région. Au Manitoba, ces deux types de répartition sont illustrés respectivement par les cartes géographiques d'*Astragalus neglectus* et de *Carex livida*.

Une plante est dite *menacée* s'il est probable qu'elle disparaisse dans un avenir prévisible, de l'ensemble ou d'une partie considérable de l'aire qu'elle occupe dans la province ou le territoire.

Une plante est dite *menacée d'extinction* lorsqu'il y a danger d'éradication dans l'ensemble ou dans une partie considérable de l'aire qu'elle occupe dans la province ou le territoire.

On soulève souvent le cas des plantes rares appartenant à une espèce périphérique, c'est-à-dire à une espèce concentrée surtout à l'extérieur de la province. Ces plantes ne sont rares que dans la mesure où seule une petite partie de leur aire de répartition est comprise dans la province; elles peuvent donc être rares ou abondantes en d'autres endroits. La liste des plantes rares du Manitoba renferme bon nombre d'espèces périphériques: certaines arctiques, comme *Armeria maritima* ssp. *labradorica* et *Carex bicolor*, s'étendent vers le sud le long de la côte de la baie d'Hudson; de nombreuses espèces des forêts décidues orientales, comme *Panicum linearifolium* et *Pinus strobus*, se retrouvent jusque dans le sud-est du Manitoba; bon nombre d'espèces occidentales, comme *Impatiens noli-tangere*, *Muhlenbergia andina* et *Poa cusickii*, atteignent leur limite orientale dans l'ouest du Manitoba; enfin, maintes espèces des grandes plaines comme *Agalinis aspera* et *Buchloe dactyloides* présentes dans le sud de la province ne vont guère plus au nord.

Certains estiment que les espèces périphériques devraient être exclues de nos listes de plantes rares sous prétexte que cette rareté résulte de l'écart entre les frontières politiques et les barrières naturelles. Il n'est pas nécessaire, croient-ils, de s'inquiéter du sort des espèces dont la majeure partie se trouve à l'extérieur d'un territoire politique donné. Nous croyons au contraire que c'est la responsabilité du public et des gouvernements de sauvegarder la diversité de la flore et de la faune actuelles à l'intérieur de leur propre territoire. On s'accorde généralement pour reconnaître qu'un environnement sain doit comporter une certaine diversité d'espèces et que les plantes limitrophes possèdent des caractéristiques génétiques particulières, d'où leur si grande importance. De plus, selon de récentes données, des espèces périphériques se raréfient ou sont en voie d'extinction dans leur aire de concentration, et les populations limitrophes constituent peut-être les précieux vestiges d'espèces autrefois répandues.

B. Elaboration de la liste

En 1975, George Argus et David White ont établi une liste préliminaire des plantes rares du Manitoba à partir d'ouvrages spécialisés. Cette liste a ensuite été envoyée aux botanistes de la province ainsi qu'aux taxonomistes possédant des connaissances sur des familles données. Les observations receuillies et l'expérience acquise grâce à la publication des listes de l'Alberta, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de l'Ontario et de la Saskatchewan ont été utiles dans l'élaboration du présent numéro.

Au fur et à mesure que notre liste préliminaire

s'étoffait, il est devenu nécessaire de vérifier et de consigner les données accompagnant les spécimens des herbiers de l'Ontario et du Manitoba. C'est à ce moment-là que nous avons commencé à utiliser les cartes de répartition conservées par l'Université du Manitoba et le Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature. En ajoutant des données à ces cartes à partir des spécimens d'autres herbiers, nous avons pu tracer les cartes du présent ouvrage. Toutefois, il serait bon de préciser que nous n'avons pas pu contrôler l'identité de chaque spécimen; nous avons plutôt cherché à corriger les erreurs manifestes. Nous espérons que ces cartes inciteront le lecteur à nous communiquer toute nouvelle découverte, à nous confirmer la présence de certaines plantes dans les endroits habituels et à nous signaler erreurs et omissions.

C. Critères

Il serait peut-être bon ici d'examiner nos critères en ce qui concerne l'inclusion ou l'exclusion de telle ou telle espèces dans la liste. Les recherches botaniques se poursuivent au Manitoba depuis plus de cent ans. Elles furent particulièrement intensives au début et à la fin des années 50, Scoggan s'étant intéressé à la flore du Manitoba (ouvrage paru en 1957) et Boivin à celle de la Prairie en général (ouvrage paru en 1967-79). Or, de grandes régions de la province ont été négligées par ces recherches botaniques, la présence continue de certaines plantes au endroits habituels a aujourd'hui besoin d'être confirmée, et bon nombre d'espèces requièrent une étude taxonomique afin que leur condition au Manitoba soit bien comprise. Ainsi, nos décisions d'inclure ou d'exclure telle ou telle plante sont subjectives et parfois contestables.

L'information sur les plantes rares répandues est insuffisante, et certaines des espèces inclues dans cette liste peuvent être discrètes au point de passer inaperçues. D'autres plantes peuvent avoir été omises parce que leur répartition géographique semblait plus vaste qu'elle ne l'est en réalité. Des espèces aux aires de répartition très restreintes peuvent montrer une imposante population en certains endroits; c'est notamment le cas dans la région de Churchill. Nous avons ajouté ces plantes à notre liste, car nous sommes d'avis qu'une espèce dont l'aire est limitée se trouve menacée, quelle que soit sa population. Il ne fait aucun doute que cette liste donnera lieu à des divergences d'opinion pour ce qui est de l'inclusion ou de l'exclusion de certaines plantes; c'est pourquoi nous avons ajouté les données sur lesquelles se fondent nos décisions. Ce genre de problème fait que toute liste de plantes rares demeure provisoire et doit être révisée à mesure que de nouvelles données sont disponibles.

D. Présentation de la liste

Les plantes sont énumérées dans l'ordre alphabétique des noms scientifiques. Il s'agit de plantes vernaculaires et rares au Manitoba. La liste ne tient pas compte des variétés ni des hybrides. Chaque inscription peut comporter 9 rubriques.

RUBRIQUES	EXEMPLES
1) Nom scientifique et autorité compétente.	*Astragalus lotiflorus* Hook.
2) Synonymes.	
3) SOURCE: Spécimen d'herbier et documentation.	CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
4) REPARTITION: distribution en Amérique du Nord.	CB-soMan; Mont-Tex-Missouri-Minn.
5) MANITOBA: distribution de l'espèce dans la province.	Treesbank.
6) CARTE: renvoie aux cartes publiées.	Barneby 1964, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Welsh 1960 EU
7) HABITAT: Description de l'habitat.	Pentes et prairies arides.
8) CONDITIONS: rareté et extinction possible de l'espèce en Amérique du Nord.	Rare en Alberta, dans l'Iowa, le Minnesota et le Missouri.
9) NOTA: observations diverses.	Depuis 1930, on n'en a trouvé aucun spécimen au Manitoba.

1ère rubrique

Les noms employés ne s'inspirent pas d'une source unique et n'indiquent pas non plus notre préférence pour un usage plutôt qu'un autre. Dans certains cas, il s'agit d'un nom employé précédemment ou d'un nom usuel. Nous avons consulté à l'occasion les ouvrages de Boivin (1967 et 1967-79), Fernald (1950), Gleason (1952), Hitchcock et al. (1955-69), Hultén (1968) et Scoggan (1978-79), ou encore des monographies. Nous avons convenu de ne pas inscrire les noms vulgaires des plantes à cause de leur diversité et des difficultés de traduction qu'ils posent.

2e rubrique

Les synonymes n'ont été indiqués que lorsqu'ils sont employés dans une source citée.

3e rubrique

Cette rubrique comprend le sigle officiel des herbiers renfermant les spécimens étudiés (Holmgren & Keuken 1974). Il s'agit notamment de l'herbier du Musée national des sciences naturelles à Ottawa (CAN), du ministère de l'Agriculture à Ottawa (DAO), de l'Université Harvard à Cambridge (GH), du Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature à Winnipeg (MMMN), de l'Université Queen's à Kingston (QK), de l'Université de Toronto (TRT), de l'Université de Winnipeg (WIN), et de la station de recherches nucléaires Whiteshell à Pinawa (WNRE). Les herbiers sans sigle officiel se sont fait attribuer les suivants: Parc national du mont Riding (RMNP), J.C. Ritchie, Scarborough College, Toronto (JCR) et R.M. Hardy and Associates Ltd., Calgary (HALC).

Ces références confirment la rareté de la plante au Manitoba ou fournissent des données supplémentaires sur cette plante dans la province. Le lecteur pourra aussi consulter deux autres ouvrages sur les plantes du Manitoba: The Flora of Manitoba (Scoggan 1957) et The Flora of Canada (Scoggan 1978-79). Ces deux ouvrages n'ont pas été cités pour éviter d'en répéter trop souvent la mention. En consultant ces publications, le lecteur ferait bien de se reporter à l'Annexe I, qui rejette un certain nombre de plantes qui y sont présentées.

4e rubrique

La principale source de renseignements sur la répartition au Canada nous a été fournie par Boivin (1967) et Scoggan (1978-79); dans le cas des Etats-Unis, nous nous sommes inspirés de divers ouvrages, dont ceux de Fernald (1950) et de Hitchcock et al. (1955-69). Nous avons également puisé des données utiles dans les cartes établies par Hultén (1968), Porsild (1964), Raup (1947) et d'autres monographies. La distribution des expèces en Amérique du Nord est présentée en deux parties, séparées par un point-virgule. Nous avons indiqué d'abord la répartition de l'espèce au Canada et en Alaska, puis dans les Etats contigus des E.-U. Au Canada et en Alaska, les territoires sont désignés par le nom de la province, ou de l'Etat, et sont présentés en deux groupes qui vont, grosso modo, d'ouest en est. Le premier groupe couvre l'Alaska jusqu'aux Territoires du Nord-ouest (Alas-Y-TNO) et le second, la Colombie-Britannique jusqu'au Labrador (CB-Alta-Sask-Man-Ont-Qué-NB-IPE-NE-TN-Lab). Le tiret indique une distribution continue et la virgule une distribution discontinue. Fait exception à cette règle le groupe Alaska-Territoires du Nord-ouest, toujours suivi d'une virgule pour le distinguer du deuxième groupe. La répartition de l'espèce dans les Etats contigus est donnée par une liste des Etats ou des régions géographiques considérés du nord au sud par rapport à l'aire canadienne, et habituellement d'ouest en est. Encore une fois, la virgule indique une discontinuité dans la distribution.

5e rubrique

La distribution de l'espèce dans la province est indiquée par les toponymes connus ou renvoi à la carte de répartition.

6e rubrique

On y trouve des renvois à des cartes publiées. La plupart de ces références sont tirées des index publiés par H. Tralau (1969-74) et Phillips & Stuckey (1976). Lorsqu'une carte ne couvre qu'une partie de l'aire totale de répartition d'une espèce en Amérique du Nord, le nom du territoire compris dans cette partie est indiqué à la fin du renvoi, par exemple: Porsild 1964 Can, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.

7e rubrique

Les brèves descriptions d'habitats proviennent des dossiers d'herbiers ou des ouvrages de Boivin (1967-79) et de Scoggan (1978-79).

8e rubrique

L'usager trouvera, dans certains cas, des observations sur la rareté, l'extinction ou l'éradication de l'espèce dans d'autres provinces ou aux Etats-Unis. La condition des espèces au Canada se fonde sur les listes déjà publiées sur l'Alberta (Argus & White 1978), la portion continentale des Territoires du

Nord-ouest (Cody 1979), la Nouvelle-Ecosse (Maher et al. 1978), l'Ontario (Argus & White 1977), la Saskatchewan (Maher et al 1979) et le Yukon (en préparation).

Les données analogues relatives aux Etats-Unis sont tirées du receuil des listes du gouvernement et des Etats américains compilées par Kartesz & Kartesz (1977) et Ayensu & DeFilipps (1978), de même que d'autres ouvrages plus récents sur l'Alabama (Thomas 1976), le Colorado (Weber & Johnson 1976), le Connecticut (Dowhan & Craig 1976; Mehrhoff 1978), le Kansas (McGregor 1977), le Maine (Eastman 1978), le Massachusetts (Coddington & Field 1978), le New Hampshire (Storks & Crow 1978), New York (Mitchell 1979; Zander 1976), la Caroline du Nord (Cooper et al. 1977), l'Ohio (Stuckey & Roberts 1977), le Rhode Island (Church & Chaplin 1978), la Caroline du Sud (Rayner 1979), le Dakota du Sud (Schumacher 1978), le Tennessee (Collins et al. 1976) et le Vermont (Countryman 1978).

9e rubrique

Cette rubrique présente à l'occasion des renseignements sur les mesures législatives protégeant l'espèce au Canada, sur la possibilité d'introduire cette plante dans la province et, dans le cas des plantes vouées à une éradication éventuelle, sur la date du dernier prélèvement.

Annexes

La liste principale est suivie de deux annexes. La première contient une liste des espèces exclues, c'est-à-dire celles qui sont présentées comme espèces rares dans les ouvrages spécialisés mais que nous avons dû retrancher pour une raison quelconque. La deuxième annexe comprend une liste des plantes rares du Manitoba dans l'ordre taxonomique.

Des cartes de répartition sont données pour chaque espèce de la liste. Ces cartes sont fondées sur des spécimens d'herbiers (points) et des ouvrages spécialisés (cercles). On n'a pas procédé à la réidentification de tous les spécimens, mais ceux-ci ont été observés et vérifiés de manière à prévenir les erreurs flagrantes.

E. Répartition des plantes rares au Manitoba

Les données disponibles sur la flore du Manitoba, en particulier celle du centre et du nord, ne sont pas assez complètes pour permettre d'analyser en profondeur la phytogéographie de cette province. En effet, la répartition connue d'une espèce, telle qu'elle apparaît sur une carte, est souvent trompeuse, car elle tend à faire ressortir les endroits fréquentés par les botanistes. De plus des espèces vraisemblablement rares, sont difficiles à repérer à cause de leur taille minuscule, de leur ressemblance avec des espèces plus communes ou parce qu'elles ne sont pas écloses et qu'elles passent inaperçues.

Nous avions espéré que la superposition des cartes de distribution des plantes rares nous permettrait de circonscrire les refuges de ces espèces. Or, les résultats n'ont pas toujours été probants car la répartition de la plupart des espèces suit des modèles fort complexes. Il semble toutefois y avoir plusieurs refuges au Manitoba: la partie nord et la toundra côtière longeant la baie d'Hudson, c'est-à-dire là où les espèces arctiques ne font que pénétrer dans la province; le sud-est, où les espèces des forêts de l'est tentent de s'insinuer dans la province; et le sud-ouest, où les espèces de l'ouest et des grandes plaines atteignent leur limite. Ces régions comprennent surtout des espèces périphériques; aussi, pour mieux comprendre leur mode de répartition, il faut tenir compte de leurs affinités avec les espèces des autres provinces.

Espèces des forêts décidues de l'est. Un des plus imposants groupes de plantes rares du Manitoba se compose des espèces appartenant aux forêts décidues de l'est. Ces plantes pénètrent dans la province surtout par le sud-est; elles se rencontrent de façon sporadique ou détaché jusque dans la région du Pas. Par exemple, *Pinus strobus* et *Panicum linearifolium* sont confinées dans le sud-est du Manitoba, tandis qu'*Arethusa bulbosa* se retrouve par-ci, par-là au nord et à l'ouest. *Lycopodium lucidulum* apparaît de façon détachée dans le parc national du mont Riding, seul habitat connu de cette espèce au Manitoba. Des plantes plus timides typiques des forêts décidues de l'est, comme *Sanguinaria canadensis*, *Hepatica americana*, *Uvularia sessilifolia* et *Arisaema triphyllum* croissent à l'ouest de la portion sud-est dans les zones de forêts décidues des hautes collines du sud de la province, comme les collines Pembina, Tiger et le mont Turtle. Un population détachée de *Celtis occidentalis*, espèce courante dans les forêts au sud et à l'est du Manitoba, se retrouve uniquement sur une dune de sable à l'extrémité sud du lac Manitoba.

Espèces des prairies. Les plantes des pariries se répartisseñt dans deux zones principales: les herbes hautes de l'est, ou prairie véritable, et les grandes plaines de l'ouest. La plupart de ces espèces se trouvent dans la partie sud-est de la province, mais certains spécimens de la première catégorie pénètrent dans la vallée de la rivière Rouge.

Espèces de l'ouest et de la cordillère. Certaines espèces rares croissent essentiellement dans les

zones montagneuses. C'est le cas d'*Arnica cordifolia*, *Astragalus aboriginum* et *Kalmia microphylla*. D'autres telles que *Impatiens noli-tangere*, *Muhlenbergia andina*, *Orobanche ludoviciana*, *Polanisia dodecandra* et *Woodsia oregana* se rencontrent çà et là dans l'ouest de l'Amérique du Nord. Certaines de ces espèces, comme *Muhlenbergia andina* et *Orobanche ludoviciana*, atteignent leur limite orientale dans l'ouest du Manitoba et d'autres, comme *Woodsia oregana*, se rencontrent en populations détachées jusqu'au Québec.

Espèces côtières. Un quatrième groupe comprend les espèces côtières maritimes que l'on rencontre au Manitoba le long de la baie d'Hudson. Certaines de ces plantes occupent un territoire très restreint; c'est le cas d'espèces endémiques à la baie d'Hudson comme *Euphrasia vinacea*, *Linum lewisii* ssp. *lepagei* et *Oxytropis bellii*. D'autres, comme *Zostera marina*, sont très répandues le long des côtes d'Amérique du Nord. Au Manitoba, certaines espèces côtières maritimes se retrouvent le long d'une grande partie de la baie d'Hudson; c'est le cas d'*Arenaria peploides*, *Hippuris tetraphylla* et *Matricaria ambigua*. D'autres plantes sont concentrées dans une seule zone, comme *Draba incana* à Churchill et *Carex paleacea* à York Factory.

Espèces de la forêt boréale. Certaines espèces rares de la forêt boréale, comme *Carex pauciflora* et *Malaxis monophyllos* var. *brachypoda*, sont répandues mais en population sporadique dans les vastes forêts boréales d'Amérique du Nord. D'autres peuvent être classées comme des espèces de la forêt boréale orientale qui atteignent leur limite occidentale au Manitoba. *Listera auriculata*, propre au mont Duck, en est un exemple. D'autres encore peuvent être considérées comme des espèces de la forêt boréale de l'ouest qui atteignent leur limite orientale au Manitoba; c'est notamment le cas d'*Astragalus bodinii* et de *Carex loliacea*.

Espèces de la toundra. Les espèces de la toundra subarctique se rencontrent le long de la côte de la baie d'Hudson et dans les régions éloignées à l'extrême nord de la province, comme la région du lac Baralzon. *Diapensia lapponica*, *Hierochloe alpina* et *Salix herbacea* sont concentrées dans cette région du nord, tandis qu'*Alopecurus alpinus*, *Campanula uniflora* et *Dryas integrifolia* se retrouvent le long de la côte. Bon nombre d'espèces côtières comme *Carex bicolor*, *Draba nivalis*, *Eriophorum callitrix* et *Pedicularis lapponica* ont été rencontrées uniquement dans la région du Churchill. Il importe de noter que la liste compte 27 espèces propres à cette région, situation peut-être attribuable aux caractéristiques particulières de la région ou encore aux recherches intenses qui s'y sont déroulées depuis bon nombre d'années.

Bien que la majorité des plantes rares se retrouvent dans les groupes susmentionnés, il existe d'autres catégories qui, si elles contiennent peu d'espèces, n'en sont pas moins intéressantes. Des plantes comme *Dicentra cucullaria*, *Deschampsia atropurpurea* et *Luzula spicata* montrent deux populations très distinctes en Amérique du Nord, l'un à l'est et l'autre à l'ouest, au centre desquelles se trouve le Manitoba. Certains de ces "détachements" peuvent être le résultat d'un faible collectionnement dans la région, ou encore d'un manque d'habitats appropriés dans les prairies canadiennes. Enfin, il faut signaler un dernier mode de répartition, celui des espèces rares mais répandues. Par exemple, *Malaxis paludosa*, *Adoxa moschatellina* et *Botrychium matricariaefolium* se retrouvent à bien des endroits en Amérique du Nord, tout en demeurant rares dans l'ensemble de leur aire.

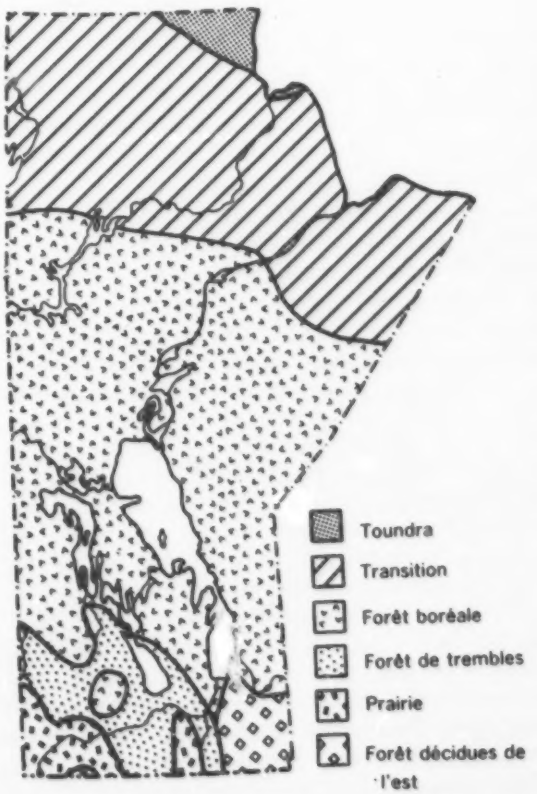

FIGURE 1. Carte de la végétation du Manitoba

Une carte de la végétation du Manitoba (figure 1) donne une idée des modes de répartition des espèces. Certaines plantes sont étroitement associées à une zone particulière de végétation. C'est le cas d'*Arnica fulgens* dans la zone des prairies, de *Stellaria humifusa* dans la toundra subarctique et de *Pinus strobus* dans la zone des forêt décidues de l'est. Beaucoup d'autres espèces, toutefois, poussent dans des habitats couvrant plusieurs zones: citons *Carex livida* et *Drosera linearis* dans les marais calcaires.

Nous constatons qu'aux modes de répartition établis se superposent d'autres modes déterminés par la marge de tolérance distincte de certaines plantes rares. Quelquefois, cette marge de tolérance est si étroite, ou encore les conditions idéales si peu fréquentes, que cela constitue un facteur important de restriction de la distribution. Les plantes rares du Manitoba qui ne tolèrent guère un milieu défavorable sont, par exemple, les plantes calciphiles de falaise comme *Pellaea glabella* var. *occidentalis* et *Woodsia alpina*; les plantes de marécage calcaire comme *Drosera linearis* et *Scirpus rufus*; les plantes des crêtes et creux de dune comme *Chenopodium subglabrum*, *Hudsonia tomentosa* et *Orobanche ludoviciana*; les plantes des marais acides comme *Arethusa bulbosa* et *Calopogon tuberosus*; et les plantes des rives et terres alcalines comme *Atriplex argentea*, *Heliotropium curassavicum* et *Plantago elongata* ssp. *elongata*.

La dernière question à examiner ici est celle des effets de l'activité humaine sur les plantes rares. En général, ces effets sont minimes au Manitoba si l'on considère la province dans son ensemble. Toutefois, ses répercussions dans la région des prairies ou encore dans le sud de la province sont considérables. Depuis le début du siècle, le paysage du sud de la province, qui représente un tiers de la superficie totale, a été sensiblement modifié par l'homme; les plantes de cette région ont été gênées par les incendies, le labourage, le drainage, le pâturage, l'amélioration des prés et l'expansion des mauvaises herbes. Evaluer ces répercussions n'est pas chose facile, car il existe aucune étude détaillée sur la situation antérieure et sur les conditions actuelles. Au Manitoba, certaines espèces n'ont pas été recueillies depuis bon nombre d'années et semblent avoir disparu par suite de l'activité humaine. *Amaranthus tuberculatus* et *Carex woodii* n'ont pas été rencontrées depuis plus de 90 ans, et *Allium tricoccum*, *Astragalus lotiflorus*, *Carex hookerana*, *Krigia biflora* et *Minuartia stricta* depuis plus de 50 ans. Toutefois, on n'a pas encore entrepris de recherches sérieuses afin de localiser ces plantes, et il est possible qu'elles existent toujours.

Tandis qu'un grand nombre de plantes du Manitoba ont vu leur population décimée au point de passer pour disparues dans certains cas, d'autres élargissent par contre leur territoire. Il est possible que certaines plantes, considérées comme rares, deviendront de plus en plus courantes et que d'autres, actuellement inconnues au Manitoba, pénétreront un jour ou l'autre dans la province.

Si nous voulons vivre en harmonie avec notre environnement et profiter de la diversité naturelle qu'il offre, nous devons protéger les endroits où croissent les plantes dont la population est déjà restreinte ou encore celles qui ont besoin d'un habitat particulier. Il faut également faire en sorte que les espèces communes ne deviennent pas rares ou menacées d'extinction. Il ne s'agit pas de renoncer au développement et au progrès mais bien de prendre en considération le milieu naturel des plantes au moment de tracer les grandes lignes des programmes d'exploitation, et de protéger certaines zones afin que la flore sauvage puisse s'y épanouir dans toute sa diversité. Pour ce faire, il faudra nécessairement délimiter un certain nombre de grandes zones dans la province. Ces zones protégées n'offriront aucun revenu économique à court terme, mais elles permettront aux générations à venir de profiter d'une saine diversité biologique.

Nous aimerions souligner, en dernier lieu, la nécessité d'effectuer d'autres études sur la distribution et l'habitat des plantes rares au Manitoba. Des populations plus importantes seraient vraisemblablement découvertes en particulier dans le cas des espèces boréales et côtières. Il est évident, toutefois, que les endroits où se manifeste la dépendance entre les diverses espèces rares et leur habitat doivent être reconnus comme zones naturelles et protégés par la loi avant qu'il ne soit trop tard. Parallèlement, nous devons envisager de recourir au gouvernement pour assurer la protection de certaines espèces. La présente liste des plantes vasculaires rares du Manitoba contribuera, nous l'espérons, à la réalisation de ces objectifs par l'apport de quelques données fondamentales.

F. Plantes rares canadiennes de la flore du Manitoba

Bien que notre étude des plantes rares du Manitoba ait été limitée au territoire même de la province, bon nombre de ces plantes ont une valeur pour le pays tout entier, notamment les plantes canadiennes endémiques qu'on ne retrouve qu'au Manitoba

ou alors seulement en petites populations empiétant sur les provinces ou territoires voisins. Au Manitoba ces espèces endémiques sont confinées aux côtes de la baie d'Hudson. Un deuxième groupe comprend les espèces périphériques concentrées surtout aux Etats-Unis. Ces espèces se retrouvent en nombre très limité au Canada et sont considérées comme rares dans toutes les provinces où elles pénètrent. Le Tableau I donne la liste des espèces appartenant à ces catégories. *Malaxis paludosa* constitue une exception: cette plante est rare partout au Canada et on ne lui connaît qu'une petite population au Minnesota. Le cas de *Carex rufina* est également intéressant: on ne connaît de cette plante que deux populations en Amérique du Nord, l'une au lac Nueltin et l'autre dans les Territoires du Nord-ouest. Cette espèce croît surtout au Groenland et en Scandinavie. Un certain nombre d'espèces concentrées au Etats-Unis, telles que *Cypripedium arietinum* et *C. candidum* sont considérées comme menacées ou même menacées d'extinction dans ce pays (Ayensu & DeFilipps 1978).

TABLEAU I
PLANTES RARES DU CANADA

A. Plantes canadiennes endémiques
- *Euphrasia vinacea*
- *Linum lewisii* ssp. *lepagei*
- *Oxytropis bellii*

B. Espèces périphériques
1. Concentrées au Manitoba
   - *Agalinis aspera*
   - *Amorpha fruticosa* var. *angustifolia*
   - *Carex stricta* var. *elongata*
   - *Euphorbia geyeri*
   - *Muhlenbergia andina*
   - *Scutellaria parvula* var. *leonardii*
   - *Tradescantia occidentalis*
   - *Vernonia fasciculata* var. *corymbosa*
2. Présentes dans d'autres provinces
   - *Asclepias lanuginosa*
   - *Aster sericeus*
   - *Astragalus neglectus*
   - *Buchloe dactyloides*
   - *Carex rufina*
   - *Carex woodii*
   - *Conopholis americana*
   - *Cypripidium arietinum*
   - *Cypripedium candidum*
   - *Krigia biflora*
   - *Lactuca floridana*
   - *Lomatium orientale*
   - *Malaxis paludosa*
   - *Microseris cuspidata*
   - *Panicum perlongum*
   - *Panicum wilcoxianum*
   - *Ranunculus fascicularis*
   - *Saxifraga pensylvanica*
   - *Solidago riddellii*
   - *Veronicastrum virginicum*

G. Protection des plantes rares au Manitoba

Le meilleur moyen de protéger les plantes rares consiste à préserver les habitats dont elles ont besoin pour se reproduire et survivre. Pour ce faire, il importe que des zones privilégiées de prairies, de forêts et de parcs naturels soient protégées par le législateur ou achetées par des particuliers sensibles à la cause. Que les mesures législatives appropriées

s'appliquent d'abord aux espèces, par exemple l'Endangered Species Act de l'Ontario, ou au milieu naturel, comme l'Ecological Reserves Act de la Colombie-Britannique, l'esprit reste le même: protéger les espèces dans leurs habitats naturels en empêchant la modification ou la destruction de cet habitat. Au Manitoba, il n'existe actuellement aucune loi semblable pour protéger les plantes rares ou menacées; toutefois, des articles d'autres lois touchent la protection des plantes et de leur milieu.

La Wildlife Act de 1970 assure une protection limitée du milieu en prévoyant des "refuges" et des "zones de gestion de la faune". Bien que ces zones aient été créées et soient administrées en fonction des animaux, les plantes se trouvent à en bénéficier. Chaque espèce animale menacée est protégée en vertu d'une annexe distincte qui s'inscrit dans les règlements. On avait songé à procéder de la même manière pour protéger les plantes rares ou menacées, mais rien n'a encore été fait.

La Forest Act de 1974 et la Provincial Park Lands Act de 1972 contiennent un règlement qui interdit de "cueillir, couper, enlever ou détruire" toute forme de flore dans les parcs et forêts de la province sans l'autorisation du ministre. Il est rare que l'on applique ce règlement, mais des poursuites ont été intentées contre des personnes qui s'étaient approprié des *Cypridedium reçinae* dans les forêts ou encore divers arbres et arbustes dans les parcs provinciaux.

Au Manitoba, il existe plusieurs catégories de parcs provinciaux, y compris les parcs naturels, les parcs fauniques et les parcs du patrimoine. A ce jour, la province compte 12 parcs naturels, qui couvrent environ 9,600 km^2 au total. Il en existe de petits, très achalandés, dans le sud de la province (Bird's Hill, 13.6 km^2) et de plus grands, peu fréquentés, au nord du Pas (Grass River, 333 km^2). La province n'a pas encore créé de refuges fauniques, et seulement deux petits parcs du patrimoine ont été délimités. La Park Lands Act prévoit que des parcs provinciaux seront créés et entretenus en vue de préserver des zones naturelles présentant un intérêt biologique et récréatif. Cette loi semble donc insister sur la préservation, et les promoteurs de ces parcs ont cherché à faire adopter un règlement de zonage de manière à limiter l'accès et l'activité dans les régions les plus sensibles du point de vue écologique. Néanmoins, la plupart des grands parcs provinciaux (sur le plan de la superficie et de la diversité) ont été établis dans des réserves forestières et sont toujours désignés comme forêts à usages multiples parallèlement à leur désignation de parc provincial. Ainsi, en plus des sports et loisirs, la coupe du bois, l'exploitation minière, le piégeage et la chasse sont encore des activités courantes dans la plupart des parcs provinciaux.

La Direction des parcs a bien essayé d'obtenir la régie de l'utilisation et du développement des parcs, mais s'est trouvée léser en tombant sous la tutelle du ministère des Ressources naturelles, à la suite d'un remaniement gouvernemental. Aujourd'hui, la Direction des parcs ne s'occupe plus que de planification, d'interprétation et d'administration. De grandes décisions concernant l'affectation des ressources sont prises par d'autres directions. Ce changement d'orientation est loin d'être favorable à la protection de toutes ces plantes rares qui croissent dans les parcs et réserves forestières du Manitoba. Nous exhortons vivement le ministère des Ressources naturelles à adopter une politique globale en matière de gestion des parcs, qui comprendra, dans ses principaux objectifs, la protection des espèces importantes et représentatives.

Au niveau fédéral, la Loi sur les parcs nationaux de 1970 prévoit une protection un peu plus efficace des plantes. En plus d'interdire l'exploitation des ressources, ou du moins d'imposer des conditions très sévères aux exploitants, cette Loi prévoit le zonage de certaines parties de parcs en vue de restreindre les répercussions des activités humaines sur l'écologie des régions vulnérables. Le parc national du mont Riding, seul parc fédéral au Manitoba, possède une superficie d'environ 3,000 km^2 . Il s'étend sur un plateau onduleux qui fait partie de l'escarpement du Manitoba et comprend un large éventail de populations propres au sud des régions boréales, aux savanes et aux prairies de fétuques du nord. Un certain nombre de plantes rares ne se trouvent que dans ce parc.

On songe actuellement à constituer la région de la rivière Bloodvein en parc national. Intacte et magnifique, cette région du sud de la forêt boréale est comprise dans le Bouclier canadien à l'est du Lac Winnipeg. Malheureusement, les nombreux changements survenus au sein du gouvernement depuis deux ans ont empêché la désignation de ce parc et ont relégué le projet aux oubliettes.

Plusieurs régions pourraient, un jour ou l'autre, devenir des parcs nationaux ou provinciaux, à commencer par celle de Churchill. Comme nous l'avons mentionné précédemment, bien des plantes rares semblent propres à cette région et, même si des recherches futures devraient révéler de plus grandes aires pour certaines espèces, les autres s'avéreront de toute évidence des populations détachées. La région de Churchill étant la plus exploitée autour

de la baie d'Hudson, une protection quelconque s'impose.

Il existe d'autres méthodes de protection tout aussi efficaces que les parcs nationaux ou provinciaux. Les collines de sable Carberry, région de dunes actives formées des alluvions d'une grande rivière qui se jetait autrefois dans le lac glaciaire Agassiz, renferment un certain nombre de plantes rares aux habitats restreints. Les dunes sont actuellement sur le territoire de la Défence nationale puisqu'elles font partie de la réserve militaire du camp Shilo. Le gouvernement fédéral s'est vu accorder un bail à long terme par l'administration provinciale, et les plaines sablonneuses adjacentes servent à l'entraînement des forces du Canada et de l'OTAN. A l'heure actuelle, une petite partie des dunes, gérée par la Direction des parcs provinciaux, est accessible au public; le reste demeure un terrain privé. Un comité consultatif mixte, composé de fonctionnaires provinciaux, de particuliers et de militaires, contrôle actuellement l'incidence des manoeuvres militaires sur l'environnement. Bien que le comité ne jouisse d'aucun pouvoir exécutif, ses membres sont au courant de la présence de plantes rares et d'autres caractéristiques particulières aux dunes. Aussi prennent-ils ces données en considération au moment de formuler des recommandations à la Défence nationale en ce qui a trait à la protection de ces zones sensibles. Pour le moment, les dunes semblent protégées puisqu'aucune manoeuvre militaire ne s'y déroule. Néanmoins, la région présente suffisamment de particularités pour que soit envisagé l'établissement d'un parc provincial ou national, advenant le retrait de l'armée.

La création de réserves écologiques, comme en Colombie-Britannique, est une autre façon de protéger les plantes rares et leurs habitats. Le programme actuel de réserves écologiques au Manitoba se réfère à la Crown Lands Act de 1954 pour désigner les régions à protéger. Les efforts déployés en ce sens de 1967 à 1973 sont dus au Programme biologique international (IBP). Les relevés biologiques effectués dans le cadre du programme ont permis de localiser et de documenter environ 75 zones écologiques importantes dans la province. Bien que certaines de ces zones fussent situées dans l'enceinte de parcs provinciaux et nationaux et de ce fait protégées, d'autres ne l'étaient pas du tout, et quelques-unes étaient même grandement perturbées par l'homme. Peu après 1970, le comité manitobain du IBP a essayé en vain de faire adopter une loi sur les réserves écologiques de la province. Après des pressions soutenues, toutefois, le gouvernement du Manitoba créait en 1973 un programme de réserves écologiques en recourant à un décret qui les désignait comme telles en vertu de la Crown Lands Act de 1954. Même si la première réserve écologique ne fut établie que trois ans plus tard, le Manitoba compte maintenant 4 réserves dont la superficie varie de 62 à 14,200 hectares. L'une d'elles, la Wampum Red Pine, a été créée expressément pour protéger une population de *Pinus resinosa*.

Ces réserves écologiques sont proposées, étudiées et gérées par un comité consultatif technique (ERTAC), qui se compose de planificateurs et de biologistes attachés au ministère provincial des Ressources naturelles ainsi qu'à d'autres organismes.

Il n'existe actuellement aucune ligne directrice concernant l'établissement ou la gestion des réserves écologiques, mais cette lacune devrait être comblée d'ici peu car l'ERTAC envisage de créer un réseau qui engloberait toutes les principales communautés végétales et animales du Manitoba. Le projet doit être soumis à l'approbation du ministre au début de 1980; ce dernier a d'ailleurs déclaré que le Parlement du Manitoba adopterait au cours de l'année soit une loi distincte sur les réserves écologiques, soit un article pertinent dans le cadre d'une loi globale sur l'environment. Ces mesures accorderont aux réserves d'aujourd'hui et de demain une protection légale beaucoup plus grande. La création de réserves écologiques et le zonage des parcs provinciaux et nationaux constituent probablement la meilleure façon de protéger la majorité des plantes rares du Manitoba. En plus de la loi comme telle, des dispositions seront prises pour protéger des espèces végétales et animales déterminées.

Des groupes privés ont, par leurs démarches, convaincu le gouvernement d'adopter des mesures législatives de protection. La société des naturalistes du Manitoba s'est faite le principal promoteur de la préservation de l'habitat, de la flore et de la faune, par l'entremise de conférences, de bulletins et de mémoires aux organismes gouvernementaux. La société parraine également Manitoba Nature, revue trimestrielle qui traite de questions relatives à l'histoire naturelle et à la conservation dans la province. La Manitoba Wildlife Federation, la Manitoba Wildlife Foundation, Ducks Unlimited et une section du Sierra Club participent activement à la préservation des habitats, soit en agissant d'eux-mêmes, soit en faisant pression auprès des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux pour qu'ils adoptent les mesures voulues.

Bien qu'un grand nombre de régions aient été victimes de l'exploitation, d'autres sont désormais protégées et, si le gouvernement provincial adopte

les lois promises, il y aura lieu d'être optimiste quant à la protection des plantes rares et de leurs habitats au Manitoba.

H. Remerciements

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LISTE DES PLANTES VASCULAIRES RARES DU MANITOBA

Acnida tamariscina = Amaranthus tuberculatus

Adlumia fungosa (Ait.) Greene

SOURCES: WIN.

REPARTITION: CB, seMan-NB, NE; Minn-Tenn-Nouvelle-Angleterre.

MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Hawk ouest).

HABITAT: Bois humides.

CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction en Caroline du Nord et au Tennessee, menacée dans le Wisconsin, et rare dans le Massachusetts, le Michigan, le Minnesota, le New Hampshire, le Rhode Island et la Virginie.

NOTA: On a probablement planté un spécimen enregistré à Winnipeg (WIN).

Adoxa moschatellina L.

SOURCES: MMMN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-oMan-Ont; Mont-NM, nWyo, Minn-Ill, NY.

MANITOBA: Collines Porcupine.

CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Porsild 1966 Can.

HABITAT: Bois humides.

CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, l'Ontario et la Saskatchewan. Menacée d'extinction dans le Dakota du Sud et le Wisconsin, menacée dans le Colorado, et rare dans l'Illinois et l'Iowa.

Agalinis aspera (Dougl.) Britt.
(*Gerardia aspera* Dougl.)

SOURCES: CAN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.

REPARTITION: sMan; DN-Okla-Wisc.

MANITOBA: Stony Mountain.

CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Pennell 1929, 1935.

HABITAT: Glaise graveleuse.

CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada et dans l'Iowa.

Agalinis tenuifolia (Vahl) Raf.
(*Gerardia tenuifolia* Vahl)

SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, OAC, WIN; Boivin 1969-79.

REPARTITION: seMan-soQué; DN-Colo-Okla-NY.

MANITOBA: Lettonia, Dugald et Vita.

CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Pennell 1929, 1935.

HABITAT: Endroits humides.

CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction dans le Colorado.

Agropyron latiglume = A. violaceum ssp. **violaceum**

Agropyron trachycaulum var. **latiglume = A. violaceum** ssp. **violaceum**

Agropyron violaceum (Hornem.) Lange ssp. **violaceum**
(*A. latiglume* (Scribn. & Sm.) Rydb., *A. trachycaulum* (Link) Malte var. *latiglume* (Scribn. & Sm.) Beetle)

SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-nMan, nOnt, Qué, Lab; Mont.

MANITOBA: Churchill et York Factory.

CARTE: Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947.

HABITAT: Endroits graveleux.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Alisma gramineum Gmel.

SOURCES: WIN.

REPARTITION: soCB-sMan-sQué; Wash-nCal-Colo-Minn-NY.

MANITOBA: Baie Pruden et Brandon.

CARTE: Hendricks 1957, Hultén 1958, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Meusel et al. 1965.

HABITAT: Eaux peu profondes et berges boueuses.

Allium tricoccum Ait.

SOURCES: DAO.

REPARTITION: scMan-NB, NE; Minn-Géo-Nouvelle Angleterre.

MANITOBA: Morden.

CARTE: Doyon & LaVoie 1966 Qué, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.

HABITAT: Bois luxuriants.

CONDITIONS: Menacée en Nouvelle-Ecosse et rare dans le Tennessee.

NOTA: Depuis 1923, on n'en a trouvé aucun spécimen au Manitoba.

Allocarya californica = Plagiobothrys scouleri

Alopecurus alpinus Sm. ssp. **alpinus**

SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, QK.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, soSask, nMan-Qué, Lab.

MANITOBA: De Nunulla au cap Churchill.

CARTE: Hadac 1960, Hultén 1968, Porsild 1954, Savile 1961 nAN.

HABITAT: Prairies et bords de cours d'eau.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Amaranthus tuberculatus (Moq.) Sauer
(*Acnida tamariscina* (Nutt.) Wood)

SOURCES: CAN.

REPARTITION: soMan-soQué; DN-Kans-Louis-Tenn-Mich, Ver.

MANITOBA: Rivière Souris.

CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.

HABITAT: Berges sablonneuses.

CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Vermont.

NOTA: Depuis 1884 on n'en a trouvé aucun spécimen au Manitoba.

Ambrosia acanthicarpa Hook.
(*Franseria acanthicarpa* (Hook.) Cov.)
SOURCES: DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: sAlta-soMan; Wash-Cal-Tex-DN, introduite dans l'est.
MANITOBA: Grande Clarière.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Ramaley 1939.
HABITAT: Collines de sable érodées par le vent.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta.

Amorpha fruticosa L. var. **angustifolia** Pursh
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: seMan; DN-NM-Tex-Wisc.
MANITOBA: D'East Selkirk au Large.
CARTE: Fassett 1939a, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies arides, bosquets et rives.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada.

Andropogon hallii Hack.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: soMan, introduite soOnt-sQué; Mont-Ariz-Tex-DN, Iowa.
MANITOBA: De Grand Clarière à Treesbank.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, McGregor & Barkley 1977 EU, Ramaley 1939.
HABITAT: Prairies arides et collines de sable.

Anemone richardsonii Hook.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-nMan, nQué.
MANITOBA: Churchill et York Factory.
CARTE: Böcher 1951, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947.
HABITAT: Marais humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan.

Antennaria denikeana = A. plantaginifolia

Antennaria isolepis Greene
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan, Qué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Lac Nueltin.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1950, Raup 1947.
HABITAT: Rives graveleuses.

Antennaria munda = A. parlinii

Antennaria parlinii Fern.
(*A. munda* Fern.)
SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: seMan-Qué, NE; Minn-Ill-Géo-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac du Bonnet et baie Indian.
HABITAT: Endroits arides et dégagés.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse et dans l'Indiana, et menacée en Pennsylvanie.

Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Hook.
(*A. denikeana* Boivin)
SOURCES: DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan, sOnt-sQué, NE; Mont-Okla-Géo - Me.
MANITOBA: Lac Shoal et environs de Winnipeg.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Champs arides.

Arabis alpina L.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Région de Churchill.
CARTE: Hopkins 1937 neAN, Hultén 1958, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Endroits rocheux et graveleux calcaires et humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et en Ontario.

Arabis lyrata L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-oMan-Ont; Wash-Mont-Missouri-nGéo-Nouvelle-Angleterre.
MANITOBA: Cowan.
CARTE: Hopkins 1937 eAN, Hultén 1968, Rollins 1941 oAN.
HABITAT: Bois sablonneux.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et l'Ontario. Menacée en Caroline du Nord, et rare dans l'Iowa et la Virginie.

Aralia racemosa L.
SOURCES: WIN.
REPARTITION: sMan-NE; Minn-DS-Tex-Géo-Nouvelle Angleterre.
MANITOBA: Gimli et Camp Morton.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois humides.
CONDITIONS: Probablement éliminée dans le Texas, et rare dans l'Alabama, le Kansas et le Dakota du Sud.

Arctagrostis latifolia (R. Br.) Griseb.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nCB-nMan-nQué, Lab.
MANITOBA: De Nunulla au cap Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Toundra humide ou marécageuse.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Arenaria humifusa Wahl.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-oAlta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Raup 1947, Raymond 1950b, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Marécages et toundra.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta et en Ontario.

Arenaria peploides L.
(*Honckenya peploides* (L.) Ehrh.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Lab; Wash, Me-Vir.
MANITOBA: De la pointe Longue à Churchill, York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Rives marines sablonneuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Yukon. Menacée dans le New Jersey et rare dans le Massachusetts.

Arenaria rubella = Minuartia rubella

Arenaria stricta var. **uliginosa** = **Minuartia stricta**

Arenaria uliginosa = **Minuartia stricta**

Arethusa bulbosa L.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: n&cSask, oc&seMan-NE, TN-Lab; Minn-NJ-Me, CN.
MANITOBA: Du parc provincial de Nopining à Richer, du Pas au lac Wekuskow.
CARTE: Case 1964 Grands Lacs, Luer 1975, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Thien & Marcks 1972.
HABITAT: Marais et marécages.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan. Eliminée dans l'Illinois, menacée d'extinction dans l'Indiana, la Caroline du Nord, l'Ohio et la Caroline du Sud, menacée dans le Connecticut, le Massachusetts, le Michigan et le Wisconsin, et rare dans dans le Maine, le New Hampshire et le Vermont.
NOTA: Protégée par l'accord CITES (Argus 1978).

Arisaema triphyllum L.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Johnson 1975, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: sMan-NB, NE; DN-Louis-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: De Winnipeg à Emerson.
CARTE: Marie-Victorin 1931, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants.

Aristida longiseta Steud.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO.
REPARTITION: sCB-sMan; Wash-Ariz-Iowa-DN.
MANITOBA: De Brandon à Treesbank.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Plaines arides et pentes graveleuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Saskatchewan et dans l'Iowa.

Armeria maritima (Mill.) Willd. ssp. **labradorica** (Wallr.) Lawr.
SOURCES: MMMN.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan-nQué, TN-Lab; Colo.
MANITOBA: Nunulla.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Lawrence 1947, Porsild 1955, 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Toundra.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et menacée d'extinction dans le Colorado.

Arnica cordifolia Hook.
SOURCES: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: Y-TNO, CB-soMan; Wash-Cal-NM-DS- Mich.
MANITOBA: Parc national du mont Riding.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Maguire 1943.
HABITAT: Forêts de peuplier.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et menacée d'extinction dans le Michigan.

Arnica fulgens Pursh
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: sCB-sMan; Wash-Cal-Colo-DN.
MANITOBA: De Broomhill à Medora à Brandon, collines de Pembina.
CARTE: Maguire 1943.
HABITAT: Prairies humides et graveleuses.

Artemisia tilesii Ledeb. ssp. **elatior** (T. & G.) Hult.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan, neOnt; Wash-Oré-Mont.
MANITOBA: De Churchill à York Factory.
CARTE: Cody 1971, Hultén 1968, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947.
HABITAT: Plages marines graveleuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Asclepias lanuginosa Nutt.
SOURCES: DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: sMan-soOnt; DN-Wyo-Kans-Ill-Wisc.
MANITOBA: Sidney et Aweme.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Woodson 1954 EU.
HABITAT: Collines de sable.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Menacée dans le Wisconsin et rare dans l'Illinois.

Aster macrophyllus L.
SOURCES: MMMN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: seMan-NE; Minn-Penn-Tenn-Me.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Hawk ouest).
CARTE: Fernald 1911, Parker 1932.
HABITAT: Bois feuillus.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Rhode Island.

Aster modestus Lindl.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas -Y, CB-seMan-Ont; Wash-Ida-Mont, Minn, Mich.
MANITOBA: Réserve forestière de Sandilands et Marchand.
CARTE: Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Prairies humides et clairières.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Yukon. Menacée dans le Michigan.

Aster sericeus Vent
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: seMan-oOnt; DN-Tex-Tenn-Mich.
MANITOBA: De Pine Ridge à Arnaud.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Parker 1932.
HABITAT: Prairies arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction dans le Tennessee, menacée dans le Michigan, et rare dans l'Indiana, l'Iowa et le Minnesota.

Astragalus aboriginum Richards.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-sMan. Que; Oré-Nev-Colo-DN.
MANITOBA: Gimli, de St-Lazare à l'embouchure de la rivière Qu'Appelle.
CARTE: Barneby 1964, Hultén 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Wood 1972.
HABITAT: Berges des cours d'eau et plaines.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest.

Astragalus bodinii Sheld.
(*A. yukonis* M. E. Jones)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, Alta, ecSask, cMan, TN; Wyo-Utah-Neb.
MANITOBA: Lacs Cross et Pipestone.
CARTE: Barneby 1964, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Plages de galets et endroits herbeux.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan. Menacée d'extinction dans l'Utah et rare dans le Colorado.

Astragalus giliflorus Sheld.
(*A. triphyllus* Pursh)
SOURCES: MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alta-soMan; Mont-Utah-Neb-DN.
MANITOBA: Reston et Boissevain.
CARTE: Barneby 1964, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Welsh 1960 EU.
HABITAT: Prairies arides.
CONDITIONS: Peut-être éliminée dans l'Utah et rare dans le Colorado.

Astragalus lotiflorus Hook.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: CB-soMan; Mont-Tex-Missouri-Minn.
MANITOBA: Treesbank.
CARTE: Barneby 1964, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Welsh 1960 EU.
HABITAT: Pentes et prairies arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, dans l'Iowa, le Minnesota et le Missouri.
NOTA: Depuis 1930, on n'en a trouvé aucun spécimen au Manitoba.

Astragalus neglectus (T. & G.) Sheld.
SOURCES: DAO; Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: seMan-Ont; DN-DS-Penn-NY.
MANITOBA: Région de Kleefeld.
CARTE: Barneby 1964, Fassett 1939a, Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, Welsh 1960 EU.
HABITAT: Falaises et endroits graveleux calcaires.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction dans le Wisconsin et menacée en Pennsylvanie.

Astragalus triphyllus = A. giliflorus

Astragalus yukonis = A. bodinii

Atriplex argentea Nutt.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: CB-soMan; Wash-Cal-NM-Kans-Minn.
MANITOBA: Melita.
CARTE: Frankton & Bassett 1970, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Sols alcalins.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Minnesota.

Atriplex glabriuscula Edmonston
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN; Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan-NB, NE-Lab; Minn, NJ-Me.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal et Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Marais salants.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Minnesota et l'Etat de New York.

Bartsia alpina L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956.
REPARTITION: eTNO, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal et Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Prairies côtières.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Blysmus rufus = Scirpus rufus

Boltonia asteroides var. **occidentalis = B. asteroides** var. **recognita**

Boltonia asteroides (L.) L'Hér. var. **recognita** (Fern. & Grisc.) Cronq.
(*B. asteroides* (L.) L'Hér. var. *occidentalis* Gray)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: scSask-sMan; DN-Okla-Ky-Mich, introduite dans l'est.
MANITOBA: De Melita à la Rivière Rouge.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Berges.
CONDITIONS: Menacée en Pennsylvanie, et rare dans le Michigan et le Dakota du Sud.

Botrychium matricariaefolium A. Br.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: CB-cMan-TN; Wash-Mont, DS, Minn-Tex-CN-Me.
MANITOBA: Norway House.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Berges.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan. Menacée d'extinction en Caroline du Nord, et rare dans l'Illinois, le Tennessee et le Texas.

Brasenia schreberi Gmel.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas, CB, seMan-NB, NE; Wash-Cal-Ida, DS-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Près de Richer et parc provincial de Whiteshell.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971.
HABITAT: Etangs et cours d'eau peu agités.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Illinois, l'Iowa et l'Oklahoma.

Braya humilis (C. A. Meyer) Robinson
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, soAlta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Colo, Mich, Ver.
MANITOBA: Churchill, York Factory et Gillam.
CARTE: Hultén 1971, Porsild 1966 Can.
HABITAT: Etendues de gravier calcaires.
CONDITIONS: Menacée dans le Michigan.

Buchloe dactyloides (Nutt.) Engelm.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN; Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: seSask-soMan; Mont-Ariz-Louis-Minn.
MANITOBA: Coulter.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Menacee d'extinction dans le Minnesota et rare dans l'Iowa.

Calamagrostis deschampsioides Trin.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a and Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas, TNO, nMan, nOnt, nQué.
MANITOBA: Churchill, baie la Pérouse et York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Schofield 1959.
HABITAT: Marais côtiers saumâtres.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et en Ontario.

Calopogon pulchellus = C. tuberosus

Calopogon tuberosus (L.) BSP.
(*C. pulchellus* (Salisb.) R. Br.)
SOURCES: MMMN, WIN; Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: seMan-TN; Minn-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: De l'île Hécla jusqu'à l'est de Winnipeg.
CARTE: Case 1964 Grands Lacs, Luer 1975, Thien & Marcks 1972.
HABITAT: Marais couverts de sphaigne.
CONDITIONS: Menacée dans le Rhode Island, et rare dans l'Arkansas, le Delaware et la Louisiane.

Campanula uniflora L.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, Alta, nMan, Qué, Lab; Cal, Mont-Colo.
MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal au cap Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Prairies et toundra.

Cardamine bulbosa (Schreb.) BSP.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: seMan-soQué; DN-Tex-Flor-NH.
MANITOBA: Otterburne.
CARTE: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Terrains humides.
CONDITIONS: Peut-être éliminée dans le New Hampshire, et rare dans le Kansas et le Vermont.

Carex amblyorhyncha Krecz.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-nQué.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Böcher 1952, Hultén 1964, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Terrains marécageux humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Carex arcta Boott.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Ritchie 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-n&eMan-NB, Lab; Wash-Cal-Mont, Minn-Me.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal et lac Sasaginnigak.
CARTE: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Raup 1930.
HABITAT: Sols humides dans les bois feuillus.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, la Saskatchewan, le Yukon, le Michigan et le Vermont.

Carex arctata Boott.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-NE; Minn-Ohio-Conn.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell et lac Moose.
CARTE: Raymond 1951b oCan.
HABITAT: Bois clairsemés et bosquets.

Carex atrata L.
(*C. atratiformis* Britt. ssp. *raymondii* (Calder) Pors., *C. raymondii* Calder)
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: Alas-Y, CB-nMan-nOnt.
MANITOBA: Churchill et Gillam.
CARTE: Calder 1952, Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1968, Packer 1971, Porsild 1966.
HABITAT: Sols humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et au Yukon.

Carex atratiformis ssp. **raymondii = C. atrata**

Carex atrofusca Schkuhr
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Qué, Lab.
MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal au cap Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Toundra humide et sols calcaires.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Carex bicolor Bellardi
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, Alta, neSask-nMan-Qué, TN.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1964 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Prairies humides et berges.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et la Saskatchewan.

Carex bipartita = C. glareosa ssp. **glareosa**

Carex blanda = C. laxiflora var. **blanda**

Carex capillaris L. var. **williamsii** (Britt.) Boivin
(*C. williamsii* Britt.)
SOURCES: CAN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Qué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Lac Nueltin, lac Baralzon et Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Raymond 1951a.
HABITAT: Landes rocheuses arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Yukon.

Carex castanea Wahl.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-NB, NE-TN; Minn-Mich-Conn.
MANITOBA: Région de la réserve forestière de Sandilands.
CARTE: Raymond 1950a oCan.
HABITAT: Bosquets et prairies humides, terres marécageuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse, au Connecticut et au New Hampshire.

Carex crinita Lam. var. **crinita**
SOURCES: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: seMan-TN; Minn-Missouri-Géo-Nouvelle Angleterre.
MANITOBA: Winnipeg.
CARTE: Raymond 1951b neAN.
HABITAT: Bois humides et marécageux.
NOTA: La plante pourrait bien se trouver dans la région sud-est du Manitoba et non à Winnipeg comme le prétend la vignette (Boivin 1967-79).

Carex dutillyi = **C. maritima**

Carex emoryi = **C. stricta** var. **elongata**

Carex festivella = **C. macloviana**

Carex glareosa var. **amphigena** = **C. glareosa** ssp. **glareosa**

Carex glareosa Wahl. ssp. **glareosa**
(*C. bipartita* auct., *C. glareosa* Wahl. var. *ampigena* Fern.)
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-NB, NE-Lab.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal, Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1964, Potter 1932, Raup 1947, Schofield 1959.
HABITAT: Marais salants côtiers.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Yukon.

Carex heleonastes Ehrh.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Ritchie 1956b, 1956c.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-nMan-Qué.
MANITOBA: Churchill et lac Macbride.
CARTE: Böcher 1952, Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1968, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Marais de tourbe.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et au Yukon.

Carex hookerana Dew.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO.
REPARTITION: Alta-soMan-oOnt; DN.
MANITOBA: Brandon et MacGregor.
CARTE: Hudson 1977 Sask.
HABITAT: Prairies et plaines arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.
NOTA: Depuis 1918, on n'en a trouvé aucun spécimen au Manitoba.

Carex laxiflora Lam. var. **blanda** (Dew.) Boott.
(*C. blanda* Dew.)
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: ecSask - sMan - soQué; DN - Wyo - Tex-Géo-Mass.
MANITOBA: Brandon et parc provincial de Whiteshell.
CARTE: Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies, bosquets et bois.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan et au Wyoming.

Carex livida (Wahl.) Willd.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Lab; Wash-Cal, Ida, Minn-NJ.
MANITOBA: Churchill, Sewell et Vivian.
CARTE: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1958, 1968.
HABITAT: Marécages, prairies calcaires et marais.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest. Peut-être éliminée en Californie et rare dans le Massachusetts, le Vermont et l'Etat de Washington.

Carex loliacea L.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-nMan-Ont.
MANITOBA: Lac Nueltin.
CARTE: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1964, 1968, Raup 1947 oAN.
HABITAT: Bois humides d'épinette noire.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest.

Carex mackenziei Krecz.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Lab; Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968.
HABITAT: Marais salants côtiers.

Carex macloviana D'Urv.
(*C. festivella* Mack., *C. microptera* Mack.)
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: sY-oTNO, CB-oMan; Wash-Cal-NM-DS.
MANITOBA: Lac Wellman, rivière Qu'Appelle et parc national du mont Riding.
CARTE: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Marécages et sols humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, le Yukon, l'Arizona et le Dakota du Sud.

Carex maritima Gunn.
(*C. dutillyi* O'Neill & Duman)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, cAlta, noSask, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Wash-nCal-oMont.
MANITOBA: Churchill et York Factory.
CARTE: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1964, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Endroits sablonneux ou graveleux le long de la côte.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Saskatchewan et au Yukon.

Carex microglochin Wahl.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill, cap Churchill et Gillam.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Sols calcaires et tourbeux.
CONDITIONS: Menacée dans le Colorado.

Carex microptera = **C. macloviana**

Carex oligosperma Michx.
(*C. oligosperma* Michx. var. *churchilliana* Ray.)
SOURCES: CAN, JCR, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, 1956b, 1956c.
REPARTITION: TNO, Alta-NB, NE-Lab; Minn-Ohio-Penn.
MANITOBA: Churchill, lac Tod, lac Gemmell et parc provincial de Whiteshell.
CARTE: Hudson 1977 Sask.
HABITAT: Marais de tourbe.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest. Menacée d'extinction dans l'Ohio, et rare dans le Connecticut, l'Illinois et l'Indiana.

Carex oligosperma var. **churchilliana** = **C. oligosperma**

Carex paleacea Wahl.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan-Lab; Me.
MANITOBA: York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, Potter 1932, Raymond 1951b eAN.
HABITAT: Marais salants côtiers.

Carex pauciflora Lightf.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: Alas, CB-Alta, nMan-NB, NE-Lab; Wash, Minn-Ind-Conn.
MANITOBA: Lac Reindeer.
CARTE: Hudson 1977 Sask, Hultén 1964, 1968, Raymond 1950a eCan.
HABITAT: Marais de tourbe.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Connecticut, le Massachusetts et l'Etat de Washington.

Carex physocarpa Presl
(*C. saxatilis* L. var. *major* Olney)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-nMan-nQué, Lab; Wash-Colo-Mont.
MANITOBA: Région de Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947.
HABITAT: Toundra humide.

Carex raymondii = **C. atrata**

Carex rufina Drej.
SOURCES: CAN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw & Morton 1976.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan.
MANITOBA: Lac Nueltin.
CARTE: Hultén 1958.
HABITAT: Landes et berges rocheuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada.
NOTA: Il n'existe en Amérique du Nord que quelques endroits dans les Territoires du Nord-ouest où cette plante serait connue.

Carex rupestris Bellardi
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, soAlta, nMan, Qué, TN-Lab; Wyo, Utah-Colo.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal et Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Landes rocheuses.

Carex salina var. **subspathacea** = **C. subspathacea**

Carex saxatilis var. **major** = **C. physocarpa**

Carex stricta Lam. var. **elongata** (Böck.) Gl.
(*C. emoryi* Dew.)
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: sMan; DN-Colo-Tex-Flor-NY.
MANITOBA: Pine Ridge et Roseile.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Marécages et terrains humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada, au Colorado et dans l'Etat de New York.

Carex subspathacea Wormskj.
(*C. salina* Wahl. var. *subspathacea* Wormskj.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, QK, WIN; Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Qué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill, baie La Pérouse et York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964, Schofield 1959.
HABITAT: Marais salants côtiers.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Yukon.

Carex tetanica var. **woodii** = **C. woodii**

Carex ursina Dew.
SOURCES: CAN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan, nQué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Rives salines.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Yukon.

Carex williamsii = **C. capillaris** var. **williamsii**

Carex woodii Dew.
(*C. tetanica* Schkuhr var. *woodii* (Dew.) Wood)
SOURCES: CAN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: soMan-Ont; Minn-Missouri-Vir de l'o-Conn.
MANITOBA: Brandon.
HABITAT: Bois calcaires arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction dans le Missouri et la Caroline du Nord, et rare dans le Connecticut, l'Indiana, l'Iowa, le Massachusetts et le New Hampshire.
NOTA: Depuis 1880, on n'en a trouvé aucun spécimen au Manitoba.

Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Michx.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: seMan-NB, NE; DN-Kans-CS.
MANITOBA: De Portage-la-Prairie à Waugh.
CARTE: Dore 1964 Ont, Lloyd & Lloyd 1931, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants.
CONDITIONS: Menacée en Nouvelle-Ecosse. Menacée d'extinction dans le Dakota du Sud, menacée dans le Rhode Island et la Caroline du Sud, et rare dans le Kansas et le Dakota du Nord.

Ceanothus herbaceus Raf.
(*C. ovatus* Desf.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-soQué; Mont-Tex-Géo-Me.
MANITOBA: De Pine Falls à Winnipeg à Piney.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Endroits sablonneux semi-dégagés.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Illinois l'Indiana, l'Etat de New York, le Dakota du Sud, le Vermont et le Wyoming.

Ceanothus ovatus = **C. herbaceus**

Celtis occidentalis L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; IBP-CT 1974, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: scMan-soQué; DN-eMont-Wyo-Okla-Ala-CN-Nouvelle-Angleterre.
MANITOBA: Région marécageuse de Delta.
CARTE: Fowells 1965, Hosie 1969, Little 1971, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Corniches sablonneuses et graveleuses de plages bien irriguées.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le New Hampshire et le Wyoming.

Cerastium alpinum L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: TNO, neSask-nMan-nQué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Hultén 1956, 1958, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Toundra de gravier.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et en Saskatchewan.

Ceratophyllum echinatum Gray
SOURCES: CAN.
REPARTITION: sCB, seMan-NB, NE; répandue aux EU.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell.
HABITAT: Eaux peu profondes.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Chenopodium leptophyllum var. **subglabrum** = **C. subglabrum**

Chenopodium subglabrum (Wats.) Nels.
(*C. leptophyllum* (Moq.) Wats. var. *subglabrum* Wats.)
SOURCES: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: soSask-soMan-soOnt; eWash-Oré-Missouri-DN.
MANITOBA: Région de Oak Lake.
CARTE: Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Dunes actives.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan et au Wyoming.

Chrysanthemum arcticum L. ssp. **polare** Hult.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-nQué.
MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal à York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971.
HABITAT: Berges marines.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et au Yukon.

Chrysanthemum bipinnatum ssp. **huronense** = **Tanacetum huronense**

Circaea lutetiana L. ssp. **canadensis** (L.) Aschers & Magnes
(*C. quadrisulcata* (Max.) Franch. & Sav. var. *canadensis* (L.) Hara)
SOURCES: WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-NB, NE; DN-Okla-Géo-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac du Bonnet.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants.
CONDITIONS: Menacée en Caroline du Sud et rare en Géorgie.

Circaea quadrisulcata var. **canadensis** = **C. lutetiana** ssp. **canadensis**

Cirsium discolor (Muhl.) Spreng.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: sMan-soQué;Minn-Neb-Ark-Nouvelle Angleterre.
MANITOBA: Mont Turtle et Emerson.
CARTE: Frankton & Moore 1963 Can, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Moore & Frankton 1974 Can.
HABITAT: Prairies humides et berges.
NOTA: Le relevé du mont Turtle est établi d'après une collection réalisée en 1976 (MMMN) et non d'après le relevé de 1875 de Dawson écarté par Boivin (1967-79).

Cirsium undulatum (Nutt.) Spreng.
SOURCES: DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Moore & Frankton 1974.
REPARTITION: CB-soMan; Wash-Ariz-Tex-Missouri-Minn.
MANITOBA: Rivière Souris.
CARTE: Frankton & Moore 1961, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Moore & Frankton 1974 Can.
HABITAT: Prairies, prés et bas-côtés.

Clematis virginiana L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: sMan-NE; DN - Okla - Louis - Géo - Nouvelle-Angleterre.
MANITOBA: Brandon, rivière Roseau et parc provincial de Whiteshell.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bosquets et orées de bois.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Oklahoma.

Cochlearia officinalis L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal, Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Berges salines.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Yukon.

Collinsia parviflora Lindl.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: Alas-Y, CB-Sask, seMan, cOnt; Wash-Cal-Colo, Mich, Ver.
MANITOBA: Du lac Mantario au lac High.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Flancs de collines et berges lacustres.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, en Saskatchewan et au Yukon. Menacée dans le Michigan et rare dans le Vermont.

Conopholis americana (L.) Wallr.
SOURCES: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: sMan-Qué, NE; Wisc-Ala-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Rathwell.
CARTE: Haynes 1971.
HABITAT: Bois, parasite des racines d'arbres.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada, dans l'Illinois, le New Hampshire et le Rhode Island.

Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: CB-soMan-soQué; Mont-Tex-Géo-NJ.
MANITOBA: Deloraine.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Smith & Parker 1971.
HABITAT: Clairières herbeuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Minnesota.

Cornus rugosa Lam.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN, WNRE; Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: seMan-NB, NE; Minn-Ill-Vir-Nouvelle Angleterre.
MANITOBA: De Victoria Beach au parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Falcon).
CARTE: Little 1976b.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Indiana et le Rhode Island.

Coryphantha vivipara (Nutt.) Britt. & Brown (*Mamillaria vivipara* (Nutt.) Haw.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN, UWPG; IBP-CT 1974.
REPARTITION: sAlta-soMan; Mont-Tex-Minn.
MANITOBA: De Hartney à Carberry.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Plaines arides et collines de sable.
CONDITIONS: Menacée dans le Colorado et rare dans le Minnesota.

Cryptotaenia canadensis (L.) DC.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: sMan-NB; DN-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: De Portage-la-Prairie à Morden.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Rodgers 1950 seEU.
HABITAT: Bois humides luxuriantes.
CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction en Floride et dans le Maine, et rare dans le Dakota du Sud.

Cycloloma atriplicifolium (Spreng.) Coult.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN, UWPG; Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: sMan-soQué; DN-NM-Tex-Ark-Wisc.
MANITOBA: De Grand Clairière au parc provincial de Spruce Woods.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Endroits sablonneux.

Cyperus houghtonii Torr.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-seQué; Minn-Ill-Penn-Mass.
MANITOBA: De Victoria Beach à Marchand.
HABITAT: Sols sablonneux.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario. Peut-être éliminée dans le Maine, menacée en Pennsylvanie, et rare dans l'Indiana, le Minnesota, le New Hampshire et le Vermont.

Cyperus strigosus L.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: scSask-soMan-soQué; répandue aux EU.
MANITOBA: De Wawanesa jusqu'à proximité de la frontière ontarienne.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies humides et berges.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan.

Cypripedium arietinum R. Br.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Johnson 1975, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: cSask-oc&seMan-sQué, NE; Minn-Mich, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Du lac Winnipegosis au parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Hawk ouest).
CARTE: Ayensu 1975 EU, Case 1964 Grands Lacs, Luer 1975, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Bois de conifères, dégagés.
CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction en Saskatchewan et rare au Canada. Menacée aux Etats-Unis (Ayensu & Defilipps 1978). Peut-être éliminée dans le Connecticut, menacée d'extinction dans le Wisconsin, menacée dans le Michigan, et rare dans le Maine, le Massachusetts, le New Hampshire et le Vermont.
NOTA: Protégée par l'accord CITES (Argus 1978).

Cypripedium candidum Muhl.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Cline 1974, Kershaw et al. 1976, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: seSask-sMan-sOnt; DN-Neb-Missouri- Conn.
MANITOBA: Brandon et Woodlands.
CARTE: Ayensu 1975 EU, Luer 1975, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prés marécageux.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Menacée aux Etats-Unis (Ayensu & Defilipps 1978). Probablement éliminé en Pennsylvanie, menacée d'extinction dans l'Ohio, le Wisconsin, menacée dans l'Illinois, le Kentucky et le Michigan, et rare dans le Montana, l'Etat de New York et le Dakota du Nord.
NOTA: Protégé par l'accord CITES (Argus 1978) et l'Ontario Endangered Species Act.

Deschampsia atropurpurea (Wahl.) Scheele
(*Vahlodea atropurpurea* (Wahl.) E. Fries)
SOURCES: CAN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, soAlta, nMan, nOnt, Qué, TN-Lab; Wash-Cal, Mont-Colo, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac Baralzon.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968.
HABITAT: Toundra rocheuse aride.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, en Ontario, dans le Yukon, la Californie, le New Hampshire et l'Etat de New York.

Descurainia sophioides (Fisch.) O. E. Schulz
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, nMan.
MANITOBA: Churchill et York Factory.
CARTE: Detling 1939, Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Sols humides.

Diapensia lapponica L.
SOURCES: CAN, JCR, MMMN.
REPARTITION: Alas, TNO, nMan, Qué, NE-Lab; NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Lacs Baralzon, Nejanilini et Caribou.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1955, 1958, 1964.
HABITAT: Landes rocheuses arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Menacée dans le Vermont, et rare dans le Maine, le New Hampshire et l'Etat de New York.

Dicentra cucullaria (L.) Bernh.
SOURCES: MMMN.
REPARTITION: seMan-NE; Wash-Oré-Ida, DN-Okla-CS-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac Whitemouth.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Stern 1961, Wood 1972.
HABITAT: Bois feuillus luxuriants.
CONDITIONS: Menacée en Caroline du Sud, et rare dans l'Alabama, l'Idaho, le Dakota du Nord, l'Orégon et l'Etat de Washington.

Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. **wilcoxianum** = **Panicum wilcoxianum**

Draba alpina L.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nCB, nMan-noQué.
MANITOBA: Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Toundra humide et landes graveleuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Draba aurea Vahl
SOURCES: CAN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-nMan-Qué, Lab; Wash-Ariz-NM-Mont.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1966 Can.
HABITAT: Pentes graveleuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, l'Ontario et l'Etat de Washington.

Draba cana Rydb.
(*D. lanceolata* auct.)
SOURCES: MMMN, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-noSask, nMan-NB; Wash-Utah-Colo, Mich-Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Mulligan 1971 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Endroits grave/eux ca/caires.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, en Saskatchewan, dans le Maine, le New Hampshire, le Vermont et le Wisconsin.

Draba fladnizensis var. **heterotricha** = **D. lactea**

Draba glabella Pursh
(*D. hirta* auct.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan-NB, NE-Lab; disj Wyo-Colo, NY.
MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal au cap Churchill, Gillam.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Mulligan 1970 Can, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Corniches des falaises, talus.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Nouvelle-Ecosse, en Ontario, dans le Colorado, l'Etat de New York et le Wyoming.

Draba hirta = D. glabella

Draba incana L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan-Lab; nMich, Ver.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, Mulligan 1970.
HABITAT: Corniches graveleuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et menacée dans le Michigan.

Draba lactea Adams
(*D. fladnizensis* Wulf. var. *heterotricha* (Lindbl.) Ball)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan, Qué-NB, NE-Lab.
MANITOBA: Région de Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Endroits rocheux exposés.

Draba lanceolata = D. cana

Draba nivalis Liljebl.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Mulligan 1974 and Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Endroits rocheux exposés.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Drosera linearis Goldie
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, HALC, MMMN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: CB-Qué, TN; Minn-Mich, Me.
MANITOBA: Route d'Easterville, rivière de Dieu et rivière Roseau.
CARTE: Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Wynne 1944.
HABITAT: Marécages calcaires.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Ontario et en Saskatchewan. Menacée d'extinction dans le Minnesota et le Wisconsin, et rare dans le Maine.

Dryas integrifolia Vahl
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, eCB-soAlta, nMan-NB, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal, Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1947, 1964, Savile 1961, Young 1971.
HABITAT: Affleurements rocheux et corniches graveleuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Dryopteris phegopteris = Phegopteris connectilis

Dulichium arundinaceum (L.) Britt.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: CB, seMan-TN; Wash-Cal-Mont, Minn-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Wood 1972.
HABITAT: Marécages et bords d'étangs.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Iowa.

Dupontia fisheri var. **aristata = D. fisheri** ssp. **psilosantha**

Dupontia fisheri R. Br. ssp. **psilosantha** (Rupr.) Hult.
(*D. fisheri* R. Br. var. *aristata* Malte & Polunin)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, QK, WIN; Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Qué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill, baie La Pérouse et York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Marais d'eau salée.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et au Yukon.

Elatine americana = E. triandra var. **americana**

Elatine triandra Schkuhr var. **americana** (Pursh) Fassett
(*E. americana* (Pursh) Arnott)
SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: seMan-NB; Kans-Vir-Me.
MANITOBA: Otterburne.
CARTE: Fassett 1939b, Hultén 1971, Löve & Bernard 1959 Man.
HABITAT: Eaux peu profondes et étendues de vase.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Massachusetts et menacée d'extinction dans le Missouri.

Eleocharis engelmani = E. ovata

Eleocharis obtusa = E. ovata

Eleocharis ovata (Roth) R. & S.
(*E. engelmani* Steud., *E. obtusa* (Willd.) Schultes)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: CB-sMan-TN; Wash-Cal-Tex-Géo-Me.
MANITOBA: Killarney, île Hecla et Otterburne
CARTE: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Svenson 1939.
HABITAT: Endroits vaseux humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan. Menacée d'extinction dans le Wisconsin, et rare dans l'Indiana, l'Iowa, le Massachusetts, le Michigan et le Dakota du Sud.
NOTA: Peut-être adventive au Manitoba (Boivin 1967-79).

Elymus arenarius ssp. **mollis** = **E. mollis**

Elymus hystrix L.
(*Hystrix patula* Moench)
SOURCES: DAO.
REPARTITION: sMan-oNB, cNE; DN-Okla-Géo-Me.
MANITOBA: Roseisle et Miami.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse. Menacée dans le Dakota du Sud et rare dans l'Oklahoma.

Elymus mollis Trin.
(*E. arenarius* L. ssp. *mollis* (Trin.) Hult.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: nAlas-TNO, CB, neAlta-Sask, nMan, Ont-Lab; Wash-Cal, Minn-Mich, Nouvelle-Angleterre.
MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal à la baie La Pérouse, York Factory et Gillam.
CARTE: Bowden 1957, Hultén 1964, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Berges salines.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Ontario et au Yukon. Menacée dans le Michigan et rare dans le New Hampshire.

Epilobium ciliatum Raf. ssp. **glandulosum** (Lehm.) Hoch & Raven
(*E. glandulosum* Lehm.)
SOURCES: GH.
REPARTITION: Alta, Sask, nMan, Ont, NE; Wash-Cal-Mont, nMinn-Wisc, Ver-Me.
MANITOBA: York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Terrains humides.

Epilobium davuricum Fisch.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, nMan-Qué, TN.
MANITOBA: Rivière MacBride, Churchill et Gillam.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947.
HABITAT: Toundra humide.

Epilobium paniculatum Nutt.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO.
REPARTITION: CB-sMan, introduite Ont-soQué; Wash-Cal-NM-DS.
MANITOBA: De Miniota à Virden, de Stony Mountain à Selkirk.
HABITAT: Terrain dégagé et endroits perturbés.

Erigeron caespitosus Nutt.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-Y, CB-soMan; Wash-Ariz-Neb-DN.
MANITOBA: De St-Lazare à Brandon.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Flancs sablonneux de collines et prairies.

Erigeron humilis = **E. uniflorus** var. **unalaschkensis**

Erigeron uniflorus L. var. **unalaschkensis** (DC.) Boivin
(*E. humilis* Graham)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan, Qué, Lab; no-Mont, Wyo, Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968.
HABITAT: Sable humide.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Colorado et le Wyoming.

Eriocaulon septangulare With.
SOURCES: MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-Lab; Minn-Ind-NC-Nouvelle Angleterre.
MANITOBA: Lac Wallace.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, Kral 1966 EU, McLaughlin 1932.
HABITAT: Eaux peu profondes le long des rivages sablonneux.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Caroline du Nord.

Eriophorum callitrix Cham.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-oAlta, nMan, TN-Lab; soMont.
MANITOBA: Churchill
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Packer & Vitt 1974, Porsild 1964 Can, Raymond 1951c.
HABITAT: Marais arides couverts de sphaigne.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta.

Euphorbia geyeri Engelm.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: soMan; DN-Colo-Tex-Ill-Minn.
MANITOBA: St-Lazare, Grande Clairière et Rathwell.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Wheeler 1941 EU.
HABITAT: Dunes actives.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction dans le Missouri et rare dans le Minnesota.

Euphrasia vinacea Sell & Yeo
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Sell & Yeo 1970.
REPARTITION: nMan-neOnt.
MANITOBA: Churchill et York Factory.
HABITAT: Etendues d'argile le long de la côte.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada.
NOTA: Endémique jusqu'à la baie d'Hudson.

Eurotia lanata (Pursh) Moq.
SOURCES: MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: sY, Alta-sMan; Wash-Cal-Tex-DN.
MANITOBA: Virden et collines Pembina.
CARTE: Billings 1949, Hultén 1968, Neilson 1968.
HABITAT: Prairies arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Yukon.

Festuca obtusa Biehler
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: sMan-NB, NE; DN-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Winnipeg et Babcock.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Franseria acanthicarpa = Ambrosia acanthicarpa

Galium aparine L.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas, CB-sMan-NB, NE, TN; Wash-Cal-Tex-Géo-Me.
MANITOBA: Delta et Winnipeg.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois humides.

Gentiana linearis var. **latifolia = G. rubricaulis**

Gentiana propinqua = Gentianella propinqua

Gentiana rubricaulis Schwein.
(*G. linearis* Froel. var. *latifolia* Gray)
SOURCES: DAO, WIN, WNRE; Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: sMan-Ont, NB; Minn-Mich, Me.
MANITOBA: Du parc national du mont Riding au lac Shoal.
CARTE: Gillett 1963, Pringle 1967, 1968 Can.
HABITAT: Marais dégagés et prairies humides.
CONDITIONS: Peut-être éliminée dans le Maine.

Gentianella propinqua (Richards.) J. M. Gillett
(*Gentiana propinqua* Richards.)
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Mont.
MANITOBA: Churchill et York Factory.
CARTE: Gillett 1957, 1963, Hultén 1968, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Sables et graviers humides le long de la côte.

Gerardia aspera = Agalinis aspera

Gerardia tenuifolia = Agalinis tenuifolia

Glyceria canadensis (Michx.) Trin.
SOURCES: MMMN.
REPARTITION: ecSask, seMan-Lab; Minn-Ill-CN-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac Wallace.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Marais.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan et dans l'Illinois.

Goodyera tesselata Lodd.
SOURCES: MMMN.
REPARTITION: eMan-TN; Minn-Md-Me.
MANITOBA: Lacs Family et Wallace.
CARTE: Case 1964 Grands lacs, Kallunki 1976, Luer 1975.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants mixtes.
CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction dans le Vermont, menacée dans le Rhode Island, et rare dans l'ouest de l'Etat de New York.
NOTA: Protégée par l'accord CITES (Argus 1978).

Habenaria hookeri = Platanthera hookeri

Habenaria lacera = Platanthera lacera

Hammarbya paludosa = Malaxis paludosa

Hedeoma hispida Pursh.
SOURCES: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: sAlta-seMan-soQué; Mont-Tex-Miss-NY.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Falcon).
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Flancs de collines érodés par le vent, steppes.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Iowa.

Heliotropium curassavicum L.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: sAlta-soMan; répandue aux EU.
MANITOBA: De Lyleton à Deleau.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Berges alcalines.

Hepatica americana (DC.) Ker
SOURCES: DAO.
REPARTITION: sMan-NB, NE; Minn-Missouri-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants.
CONDITIONS: Menacée en Nouvelle-Ecosse, menacée d'extinction en Floride et menacée dans le Rhode Island.

Heteranthera dubia (Jacq.) MacM.
SOURCES: WIN.
REPARTITION: sMan-soQué; Wash-nCal, Ariz, Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Plage Pine Dock, rivière La Salle et Bissett.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, USDA 1970 EU.
HABITAT: Cours d'eau et étendues d'eau peu agitées.
CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction en Caroline du Nord, et rare dans le Maine et le New Hampshire.

Hierochloe alpina (Sw.) R. & S.

SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-oAlta, nMan, Qué, TN-Lab; NY-Me.

MANITOBA: Lac Baralzon et rivière Seal.

CARTE: Hadac 1960, Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can.

HABITAT: Prairies et toundra rocheuse.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, dans le New Hampshire, l'Etat de New York et le Vermont.

Hierochloe pauciflora R. Br.

SOURCES: CAN, MMMN.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Qué, Lab.

MANITOBA: Rivière Seal et Churchill.

CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964.

HABITAT: Toundra humide couverte de mousses.

CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, l'Ontario et le Yukon.

Hippuris tetraphylla L. f.

SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, nMan-Qué, Lab.

MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal au cap Churchill, York Factory.

CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971.

HABITAT: Berges marines sablonneuses et humides.

CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et le Yukon.

Honckenya peploides = Arenaria peploides

Hudsonia tomentosa Nutt.

SOURCES: WIN.

REPARTITION: TNO, Alta-sMan-NE, Lab; Minn-CN-Me.

MANITOBA: Collines Kettle, de Victoria Beach à la réserve forestière de Sandilands.

HABITAT: Dunes.

CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Menacée d'extinction en Caroline du Nord, et rare dans le Connecticut, l'Illinois, le Minnesota, le New Hampshire, le Rhode Island, le Vermont et la Virginie de l'ouest.

Hypopitys monotropa = Monotropa hypopitys

Hystrix patula = Elymus hystrix

Impatiens noli-tangere L.

SOURCES: CAN, MMMN.

REPARTITION: Alas, CB-oMan; Wash-Oré.

MANITOBA: Pointe Wilkins et parc provincial du mont Duck.

CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Ornduff 1967.

HABITAT: Bosquets humides.

Juncus biglumis L.

SOURCES: CAN; Boivin 1967-79.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, oAlta, nMan, nOnt, nQué, Lab; Wyo, Colo.

MANITOBA: Churchill.

CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can, Young 1971 Can.

HABITAT: Toundra humide.

CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Colorado et le Wyoming.

Kalmia microphylla (Hook.) Heller

(*K. polifolia* Wang. ssp. *microphylla* (Hook.) Calder & Taylor)

SOURCES: CAN, WIN.

REPARTITION: Y-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan; Wash-Cal, Wyo-Colo.

MANITOBA: Churchill.

CARTE: Hultén 1968.

HABITAT: Marécages et bords des étangs.

Kalmia polifolia ssp. **microphylla = K. microphylla**

Kobresia simpliciuscula (Wahl.) Mack.

SOURCES: CAN, DAO.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, soAlta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Oré, Ida, Colo.

MANITOBA: Churchill.

CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can.

HABITAT: Toundra et endroits graveleux.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, au Colorado et dans l'Orégon.

Koenigia islandica L.

SOURCES: CAN; Schofield 1959.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, oAlta, nMan, nOnt, nQué, Lab; Mont, Colo.

MANITOBA: Churchill.

CARTE: Cody 1971, Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can, Schofield 1959.

HABITAT: Endroits humides.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, en Ontario et au Colorado.

Krigia biflora (Walt.) Blake

SOURCES: CAN, DAO, Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.

REPARTITION: sMan-soOnt; Minn-Ariz-Missouri-Géo-Mass.

MANITOBA: Teulon.

HABITAT: Bois sablonneux dégagés.

CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada, dans le Colorado et le Mississippi.

NOTA: Depuis 1929, on n'en a trouvé aucun spécimen au Manitoba.

Lactuca floridana (L.) Gaertn.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976, Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: seMan-soOnt; DS-Tex-Flor-Mass.
MANITOBA: Otterburne.
CARTE: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Radloff 1961 EU.
HABITAT: Bosquets et bords des forêts.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada et dans le Minnesota.

Lesquerella arctica (Wormskj.) Wats.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, soAlta, nMan, Qué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964, Wood 1972.
HABITAT: Landes calcaires.

Linum lepagei = L. lewisii ssp. **lepagei**

Linum lewisii Pursh ssp. **lepagei** (Boivin) Mosquin (*L. lepagei* Boivin)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan-nOnt.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Mosquin 1971.
HABITAT: Berges marines sablonneuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.
NOTA: Endémique jusqu'à la baie d'Hudson.

Listera auriculata Wieg.
SOURCES: DAO; Whiting & Catling 1977.
REPARTITION: oMan, Ont-Qué, TN-Lab; Minn-Mich, Ver, NY, Me.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial du mont Duck.
CARTE: Case 1964 Grands Lacs, Luer 1975, Whiting & Catling 1977 Can.
HABITAT: Sols acides, inondés au printemps.
CONDITIONS: Menacée aux Etats-Unis (Ayensu & Defilipps 1978). Menacée d'extinction dans le Wisconsin, et rare dans le Maine, le Michigan, le Minnesota, le New Hampshire, l'Etat de New York et le Vermont.
NOTA: Protégée par l'accord CITES (Argus 1978).

Lobelia dortmanna L.
SOURCES: MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: sCB, nAlta, nSask, seMan-Lab; Oré, Minn-Penn-NJ-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac Wallace.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, McVaugh 1936.
HABITAT: Eaux peu profondes le long des rivages sablonneux.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta. Menacée en Pennsylvanie et rare dans le New Jersey.

Lomatium orientale C. & R.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: seSask-soMan; Mont-NM-Tex-Minn.
MANITOBA: De Coulter à Aweme.
CARTE: Cash 1954, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Plaines arides et falaises.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada et dans le Minnesota.

Lomatogonium rotatum (L.) Fries
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-n&oMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Ida, Wyo-Colo, Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill, baie La Pérouse, York Factory et Gilbert Plains.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can, 1966 Can.
HABITAT: Sols alcalins humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et le Maine.

Lonicera hirsuta Eaton var. **schindleri** Boivin
SOURCES: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: seMan-Qué; Minn-Neb-Ohio-Nouvelle Angleterre.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Falcon).
HABITAT: Bois rocheux.

Luzula spicata (L.) DC.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan, Qué, NE-Lab; Wash-Cal-NM-Mont, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Région du lac Nueltin.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Corniches humides des falaises, toundra.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse, dans le Maine et le New Hampshire.

Lychnis alpina = Melandrium apetalum

Lychnis gillettii = Melandrium affine

Lycopodium lucidulum Michx.
SOURCES: JCR.
REPARTITION: sMan-TN; Minn-Missouri-CS-Me.
MANITOBA: Parc national du mont Riding.
HABITAT: Bois humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Arkansas, l'Illinois, l'Iowa et le Missouri.

Lycopodium tristachyum Pursh
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, UWPG.
REPARTITION: se&cMan-TN; Minn-Ala-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac Cross, île Elk, réserve forestière de Belair.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, Marie-Victorin 1932.
HABITAT: Bois arides et clairières.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Missouri et l'ouest de l'Etat de New York.

Lysimachia quadriflora Sims
(*Steironema quadriflorum* (Sims) Hitchc.)
SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: seMan-soOnt; DN-Ark-Géo-Mass.
MANITOBA: Kleefeld.
CARTE: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Ray 1956.
HABITAT: Prairies chernozémiques.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Minnesota, l'Etat de New York et la Virginie de l'ouest.

Malaxis monophyllos (L.) Sw. var. **brachypoda** (Gray) Morris & Eames
SOURCES: DAO, CAN, MMMN; Boivin 1967-79, Parker 1976, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: Alas, CB-oMan-NB, NE-Lab; Cal, Colo, Minn-Ill-NJ-Me.
MANITOBA: Du parc provincial du mont Duck à Treesbank.
CARTE: Case 1964 Grands Lacs, Hultén 1964, 1968, Luer 1975, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Bois humides et marais.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Nouvelle-Ecosse et en Saskatchewan. Eliminée dans l'Illinois, peut-être éliminée dans le New Hampshire, menacée d'extinction dans le Colorado, menacée dans le Wisconsin, et rare en Californie, dans le Connecticut, le Maine, le Massachusetts et le New Jersey.
NOTA: Protégée par l'accord CITES (Argus 1978).

Malaxis paludosa (L.) Sw.
(*Hammarbya paludosa* (L.) Ktze.)
SOURCES: WIN; Boivin 1967-79, IBP-CT 1974, Parker 1976, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: Alas-sTNO, nCB, Alta, cSask, oMan, Ont; nMinn.
MANITOBA: Gilbert Plains.
CARTE: Case 1964 Grands Lacs, Hultén 1958, 1968, Luer 1975, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Marais humides couverts de sphaigne.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada et menacée d'extinction dans le Minnesota.
NOTA: Protégée par l'accord CITES (Argus 1978).

Malaxis unifolia Michx.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN; Boivin 1967-79, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: seMan-Lab; Minn-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Réserve forestière de Sandilands.
CARTE: Case 1964 Grands Lacs, Luer 1975.
HABITAT: Marais, bois et bords d'étangs.
CONDITIONS: Peut-être éliminée dans l'Illinois, et rare dans le Connecticut, la Floride, l'Indiana, le Massachusetts, le New Jersey et l'ouest de l'Etat de New York.
NOTA: Protégée par l'accord CITES (Argus 1978).

Mamillaria vivipara = Coryphantha vivipara

Matricaria ambigua (Ledeb.) Kryl.
(*M. maritima* L. var. *nana* (Hook.) Boivin, *Tripleurospermum phaeocephalum* (Rupr.) Pobed.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-nQué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal, Churchill, baie La Pérouse, York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Côtes marines sablonneuses.

Matricaria maritima var. **nana = M. ambigua**

Melandrium affine (J. Vahl.) Hartm.
(*Lychnis affinis* J. Vahl, *M. furcatum* (Raf.) Hult., *L. gillettii* Boivin, *Silene involucrata* (C. & S.) Bocq.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-oAlta, nMan-nQué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964, Young 1971.
HABITAT: Toundra humide.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta.

Melandrium apetalum (L.) Fenzl.
(*Lychnis apetala* L., *Silene walbergella* Chowdhuri)
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan-nQué, Lab; Mont, Utah-Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Toundra humide et endroits graveleux.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Melandrium furcatum = M. affine

Mentzelia decapetala (Pursh) Urban & Gilg
SOURCES: WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: Alta-sMan; Mont-Nev-Tex-Iowa-DN.
MANITOBA: Boissevain.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Sols nus, érodés par le vent.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Iowa.

Mertensia lanceolata Pursh
SOURCES: MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: sAlta-oMan; Mont-Colo-DN.
MANITOBA: Minitonas et Lyleton.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Steppes.

Mertensia maritima (L.) S. F. Gray
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, nMan-NB, NE-Lab; Mass, Me.
MANITOBA: Pointe Longue et Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Plages marines graveleuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, le Yukon et le Massachusetts.

Microseris cuspidata (Pursh) Schultz-Bip.
(*Agoseris cuspidata* (Pursh) Raf.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: sAlta-soMan; Mont-Tex-Ark-Ill-Minn.
MANITOBA: Brandon et rivière Souris.
CARTE: Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Pentes des prairies.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Menacée dans le Wisconsin, et rare dans l'Illinois, le Minnesota et le Missouri.

Mimulus glabratus HBK. var. **fremontii** (Benth.) Grant
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, de Vries 1971, Kershaw 1976, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: seSask-sMan-Qué; DN-Ariz-Tex-Missouri-Mich.
MANITOBA: Région de Shilo.
CARTE: Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Pennell 1935.
HABITAT: Sources ombragées et marécageuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, en Saskatchewan, dans l'Illinois et le Missouri.

Minuartia rubella (Wahl.) Graebn.
(*Arenaria rubella* (Wahl.) Sm.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-nMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Wash-Cal-NM-Mont, DS, Ver.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Pentes arides et dégagées.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, en Saskatchewan, dans l'Idaho et le Vermont.

Minuartia stricta (Sw.) Hiern
(*Arenaria uliginosa* Schleich., *A. stricta* Michx. var. *uliginosa* (Schleich.) Boivin)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Qué; Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill et York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Toundra humide.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Colorado.
NOTA: Depuis 1930, on n'en a trouvé aucun spécimen au Manitoba.

Monotropa hypopitys L.
(*Hypopitys monotropa* Crantz.)
SOURCES: RMNP.
REPARTITION: Alas, CB-soAlta, soSask, oMan, Ont-TN; répandue aux EU.
MANITOBA: Parc national du mont Riding.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Bois de conifères.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta et en Saskatchewan. Menacée d'extinction en Géorgie et dans le Texas, et rare dans le Colorado, la Floride, l'Illinois, l'Iowa, le Kansas et l'Orégon.

Muhlenbergia andina (Nutt.) Hitchc.
SOURCES: DAO; Kershaw 1976, Looman 1973.
REPARTITION: oMan; Wash-Cal-Colo-Mont.
MANITOBA: Birch River et parc provincial du mont Duck.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, Pohl 1969.
HABITAT: Prairies humides et berges lacustres.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada et dans le Colorado.

Musineon divaricatum (Pursh) Nutt.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: sAlta-sMan; Mont-Colo-DN.
CARTE: Mathias 1930, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Flancs de collines arides.

Myosurus minimus L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: CB-sMan-sOnt; Wash-Cal-Tex-Géo-Vir.
MANITOBA: De Melita à Morden.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Meusel et al. 1965.
HABITAT: Sols calcaires ou alcalins.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et dans le Dakota du Sud et l'Iowa.

Myriophyllum alterniflorum DC.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: TNO, nSask-no&seMan-NB, NE-TN; Minn-Mich, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Rivière Cochrane, lac Reindeer et parc provincial de Whiteshell (région du lac Hawk ouest).
CARTE: Hultén 1958, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Lacs peu profonds.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, la Saskatchewan, le Connecticut, le Michigan, le New Hampshire et l'Etat de New York.

Nymphaea odorata Ait.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: se&cMan-TN; Minn-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Rivière Minago et région du parc provincial de Whiteshell.
HABITAT: Eaux peu agitées.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Illinois.

Oenothera perennis L.
SOURCES: MMMN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: soCB, sMan-TN; Minn-Missouri-CS-Me.
MANITOBA: Teulon.
CARTE: Straley 1977.
HABITAT: Prairies graveleuses.
CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction en Caroline du Nord, et rare dans l'Illinois et le Missouri.

Orobanche ludoviciana Nutt.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: CB-soMan; Wash-Cal-Tex-Minn.
MANITOBA: De St-Lazare à Lauder à Glenboro.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Collines arides et dunes, parasite de l'*Artemisia*.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta. Menacée d'extinction dans le Missouri, et rare dans l'Illinois, l'Iowa et le Kansas.

Oryzopsis canadensis (Poir.) Torr.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: CB-oMan-Lab; Wyo, Minn-Mich, Vir de l'o, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial du mont Duck, rivière Qu'Appelle, parc national du mont Riding.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, Raymond 1953 eAN.
HABITAT: Bosquets et bois.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta et en Nouvelle-Ecosse. Menacée d'extinction dans le Wisconsin, menacée dans le Michigan, et rare dans le New Hampshire et l'Etat de New York.

Oryzopsis hymenoides (R. & S.) Ricker
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: seCB-soMan; Wash-Cal-Tex-DN.
MANITOBA: De St-Lazare à Glenboro.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, Johnson 1945, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Ramaley 1939.
HABITAT: Prairies arides et collines de sable.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Minnesota.

Oryzopsis micrantha (Trin. & Rupr.) Thurb.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN, UWPG.
REPARTITION: CB-soMan; Mont-Nev-NM-DN.
MANITOBA: De Routledge au parc provincial de Spruce Woods.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Shechter & Johnson 1968.
HABITAT: Bois dégagés et corniches ou pentes rocheuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta. Probablement éliminée dans le Texas, et rare en Californie et dans l'Oklahoma.

Osmorhiza claytoni (Michx.) Clarke
SOURCES: WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-TN; Minn-Kans-Ark-CN-Me.
MANITOBA: Pinawa.
CARTE: Constance & Shan 1948, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois feuillus.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Kansas.

Ostrya virginiana (Mill.) Koch
SOURCES: CAN, DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: sMan-NB, NE; DN-Wyo-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Morden et parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Falcon).
CARTE: Hosie 1969 Can, Little 1971, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Wyoming.

Oxytropis bellii (Britt.) Palibine
SOURCES: CAN.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan, nQué.
MANITOBA: Pointe Longue et Churchill.
CARTE: Barneby 1952, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Bancs de gravier et toundra.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest.
NOTA: Endémique jusqu'à la baie d'Hudson.

Oxytropis campestris (L.) DC. var. **johannensis** Fern.
(*O. johannensis* (Fern.) Fern.)
SOURCES: DAO; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan, Qué, NB, NE-Lab; Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Barneby 1952, Fassett 1939a, Meusel et al. 1965, Raymond 1950b eAN.
HABITAT: Toundra.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse, en Ontario et dans le Maine.

Oxytropis johannensis = O. campestris var. **johannensis**

Oxytropis sericea Nutt.
(*O. spicata* (Hook.) Standl.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO.
REPARTITION: sAlas-TNO, CB-soMan; Mont-Nev-Tex-DS.
MANITOBA: St-Lazare.
CARTE: Barneby 1952, Hultén 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Welsh 1960 cEU.
HABITAT: Pentes des prairies et collines de sable.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et le Yukon.

Oxytropis spicata = O. sericea

Panicum linearifolium Scribn.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-Qué, NE; Wisc-Tex-Géo-Me.
MANITOBA: Du lac Quesnel au parc provincial de Whiteshell.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU.
HABITAT: Bois arides et dégagés.
CONDITIONS: Menacée en Caroline du Nord et rare dans le Kansas.

Panicum perlongum Nash.
SOURCES: DAO; Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: sMan-o&sOnt; DN-Tex-Ark-Minn.
MANITOBA: Sydney, réserve forestière de Sandilands et parc provincial de Whiteshell.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies arides et bois dégagés.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada.

Panicum wilcoxianum Vasey
(*Dichanthelium oligosanthes* (Schultes) Gould var. *wilcoxianum* (Vasey) Gould & Clarke)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: cAlta-soMan; Mont-NM-Ill-Minn.
MANITOBA: De St-Lazare à Lyleton à Camp Shilo.
CARTE: Gould & Clarke 1978, Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies arides, collines de sable, clairières sablonneuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada, dans le Colorado et le Minnesota.

Parnassia parviflora DC.
SOURCES: DAO.
REPARTITION: CB-nMan-Qué, IPE-Lab; Utah, Colo, DS, Iowa, Wisc-Mich.
MANITOBA: Gillam.
HABITAT: Prairies humides et berges.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse, dans l'Iowa et le Wisconsin.

Pedicularis flammea L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: TNO, oAlta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal et Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Packer & Vitt 1974, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Toundra humide et endroits graveleux exposés.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et en Ontario.

Pedicularis lapponica L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Qué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964, Young 1971.
HABITAT: Toundra rocheuse.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et au Yukon.

Pedicularis macrodonta Richards.
(*P. parviflora* auct.)
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, cAlta, Sask, n&oMan, Ont, Qué.
MANITOBA: York Factory et Cowan.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Marais humides et prairies.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, le Yukon et en Saskatchewan.

Pedicularis parviflora = P. macrodonta

Pellaea glabella var. **nana = P. glabella** var. **occidentalis**

Pellaea glabella Mett. var. **occidentalis** (E. Nels.) Butters
(*P. glabella* Mett. var. *nana* (Rich.) Cody)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: TNO, Alta-s&oMan; Mont-Wyo-DN.
MANITOBA: Du lac Athapapouskaw à Grand Rapids, Stony Mountain.
CARTE: Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Rigby & Britton 1970 Can, Tryon 1957, Tryon & Britton 1958.
HABITAT: Affleurements et falaises de calcaire.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan.

Penstemon nitidus Dougl.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: seCB-soMan; Ida-DN, Colo.
MANITOBA: De Russel à Virden.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies sablonneuses ou graveleuses.

Penstemon procerus Dougl.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-Y, CB-soMan; Wash-Utah-Colo-Mont.
MANITOBA: De Miniota à Reston.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Keck 1945 oAN, Pennell 1935.
HABITAT: Prairies humides.

Penthorum sedoides L.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: seMan-NB; Minn-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Otterburne.
CARTE: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man.
HABITAT: Berges et fossés.

Phegopteris connectilis (Michx.) Watt
(*Dryopteris phegopteris* (L.) Christens., *P. polypodioides* Fée, *Thelypteris phegopteris* (L.) Slossen)
SOURCES: DAO, JCR, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Looman 1973, Ritchie 1956b, 1956c.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-oMan-Lab; Wash-Oré-Mont, Minn-Géo-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac Kasmere et Cranberry Portage.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Mulligan & Cody 1979 Can.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, en Saskatchewan et au Yukon. Menacée d'extinction en Caroline du Nord, et rare dans l'Illinois, l'Orégon et le Tennessee.

Phegopteris polypodioides = P. connectilis

Phyllodoce caerulea (L.) Bab.
SOURCES: CAN, JCR; Cody 1953, Ritchie 1959.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan, nOnt, Qué, NE-Lab; NH, Me.
MANITOBA: Lac Caribou, lac McLeod et rivière Seal.
CARTE: Cody 1953, Hultén 1958, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Sables et graviers.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse, en Ontario et dans le Maine.

Pinus resinosa Ait.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; IBP-CT 1974.
REPARTITION: seMan-TN; Minn-Mich, Penn-Me.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Falcon), réserve forestière de Sandilands, lac Moose.
CARTE: Fowells 1965, Hosie 1969 Can, Little 1971.
HABITAT: Bois arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Connecticut et l'Illinois.

Pinus strobus L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; IBP-CT 1974.
REPARTITION: seMan-TN; Minn-nGéo-Me.
MANITOBA: Du parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Falcon) au lac des Bois.
CARTE: Fowells 1965, Hosie 1969 Can, Little 1971.
HABITAT: Sols sablonneux bien irrigués.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Illinois et l'Iowa.

Plagiobothrys cognatus = P. scouleri

Plagiobothrys scouleri (H. & A.) Johnst.
(*Allocarya californica* (F. & M.) Greene, *P. cognatus* (Greene) Johnston)
SOURCES: WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-Y, CB-soMan; Wash-Cal-NM-Mont.
MANITOBA: Melita.
CARTE: Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Sols humides.
NOTA: Cette plante est possiblement introduite dans la province.

Plantago elongata Pursh ssp. **elongata**
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: CB-soMan; Wash-Cal-Tex-Minn.
MANITOBA: Miniota et Melita.
CARTE: Bassett 1966, 1973, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Régions alcalines arides et humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Minnesota.

Plantago juncoides = P. maritima

Plantago maritima L.
(*P. juncoides* Lam.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan-Lab; Wash-Cal, Me-NJ.
MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal à la baie La Pérouse, York Factory et Dawson Bay.
CARTE: Bassett 1973, Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Marais salants et sols alcalins.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Ontario, au Yukon et dans l'Etat de New York.

Plantago patagonica Jacq.
(*P. purshii* auct.)
SOURCES: DAO; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: CB-sMan; Wash-Ariz-Tex-Minn.
MANITOBA: Emerson.
CARTE: Bassett 1973 Can, Daubenmire 1942 EU, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Steppes érodées par le vent et plaines alluviales arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Indiana.

Plantago purshii = P. patagonica

Platanthera hookeri (Torr.) Lindl.
(*Habenaria hookeri* Torr.)
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-TN; Minn-Iowa-Penn-Me.
MANITOBA: De Victoria Beach à la réserve forestière de Sandilands.
CARTE: Case 1964 Grands Lacs, Luer 1975.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants.
CONDITIONS: Menacée dans le Wisconsin, et rare dans l'Indiana, l'Illinois et l'Iowa.

Platanthera lacera (Michx.) G. Don
(*Habenaria lacera* (Michx.) Lodd)
SOURCES: MMMN.
REPARTITION: seMan-sOnt, NE, TN; Minn-Tex-CS-Me.
MANITOBA: Ile Hecla.
CARTE: Case 1964 Grands Lacs, Luer 1975, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies, bosquets et bois.
CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction dans le Texas, menacée en Caroline du Sud, et rare dans l'Alabama, le Delaware et l'Illinois.

Poa arctica R. Br.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-nSask, nMan-Qué, TN-sLab; Wash-Cal-NM-Mont.
MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal au cap Churchill, York Factory.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Prairies couvertes de roseaux.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et en Saskatchewan.

Poa cusickii Vasey
SOURCES: CAN.
REPARTITION: sY, CB-soMan; Wash-Cal-Colo-DN.
MANITOBA: Oak Lake et Brandon.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, Hultén 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies arides et collines de sable.

Poa fendleriana (Steud.) Vasey
SOURCES: DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: CB-soMan; Mont-Cal-NM-Okla-DN.
MANITOBA: Brandon.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies dégagées.

Polanisia dodecandra (L.) DC.
(*P. graveolens* Raf.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: Sask-soMan-soQué; Wash-Cal-Tex-Ala-NH.
MANITOBA: De Shilo au parc provincial de Spruce Woods.
CARTE: Iltis 1958, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Ramaley 1939.
HABITAT: Sols sablonneux ou graveleux.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et au Connecticut.

Polanisia graveolens = P. dodecandra

Polygala verticillata L.

SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Löve & Bernard 1959.

REPARTITION: seSask-sMan-soQué; Wyo-Colo-Tex-Flor-Ver.

MANITOBA: De Ste-Rose-du-Lac à Griswold à Otterburne.

CARTE: Gillett 1968, Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Pennell 1931.

HABITAT: Prairies et collines arides.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan, dans l'Indiana, le Minnesota et le Wyoming.

Populus grandidentata Michx.

SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Dugle 1969.

REPARTITION: seMan-NE; Minn-Missouri-CN-Me.

MANITOBA: Du parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Betula) au lac Shoal.

CARTE: Fowells 1965, Hosie 1969 Can, Little 1971, Meusel et al. 1965.

HABITAT: Bois arides.

CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction dans le Missouri et la Caroline du Nord, et rare dans le Tennessee.

Potamogeton amplifolius Tuckerm.

SOURCES: DAO, WIN.

REPARTITION: sCB, cSask, o&seMan-NB, NE-TN; Wash-Cal-Okla-Géo-Me.

MANITOBA: Lac Athapapouskaw, de Bissett au parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Caddy).

CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Ogden 1943, Steyermark 1941.

HABITAT: Lacs et cours d'eau.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan. Menacée en Caroline du Nord.

Potamogeton illinoensis Morong.

SOURCES: MMMN; Kershaw 1976.

REPARTITION: TNO, sCB-sMan-soQué; Wash-Cal-Tex-Flor-Ver.

MANITOBA: Rivière de la Vallée et Whitemouth.

CARTE: Hultén 1958, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Meusel et al. 1965, Ogden 1943.

HABITAT: Lacs et cours d'eau.

CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest. Menacée d'extinction en Caroline de Nord, et rare dans l'Indiana et le Kansas.

Potamogeton obtusifolius Mert. & Koch

SOURCES: CAN.

REPARTITION: Y-TNO, CB-nMan-Qué, NE; noWash, no-Mont, noWyo, Kans, Minn-Me.

MANITOBA: Churchill, lacs Reindeer et Cross.

CARTE: Haynes 1974, Hultén 1958, Meusel et al. 1965.

HABITAT: Berges des lacs peu agités et embouchures des ruisseaux.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Nouvelle-Ecosse et en Saskatchewan. Menacée en Pennsylvanie, et rare dans le Kansas et le Wyoming.

Potamogeton pusillus L. var. **tenuissimus** Mert & Koch

SOURCES: CAN, DAO.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Lab; Wash-Cal-Flor-Me.

MANITOBA: Gillam, Grand Rapids et parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Jessica).

CARTE: Haynes 1974, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.

HABITAT: Petits étangs.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta et en Saskatchewan.

Potamogeton robbinsii Oakes

SOURCES: DAO; Ritchie 1956b, 1956c.

REPARTITION: Alas, TNO, soCB-eMan-NB, NE; Wash-Cal-Mont, Minn-Ill-Me.

MANITOBA: Bissett.

CARTE: Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.

HABITAT: Eau peu profondes.

CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Alberta, la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et la Saskatchewan. Menacée d'extinction dans l'Ohio, et rare dans l'Illinois et l'Indiana.

Potamogeton strictifolius Ar. Benn.

SOURCES: CAN, WIN.

REPARTITION: TNO, Alta-nMan-Qué; DN-Utah-Neb-Ill- Ver.

MANITOBA: Rivière Hayes.

CARTE: Haynes 1974, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.

HABITAT: Eaux calcaires.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta. Probablement éliminée dans l'Ohio, et rare dans le Connecticut, l'Illinois et le Massachusetts.

Potentilla egedii Wormskj. var. **groenlandica** (Tratt.) Polunin

SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Qué, NE-Lab; Nouvelle-Angleterre.

MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal à la baie La Pérouse, York Factory.

CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.

HABITAT: Prairies humides, sables et graviers le long de la côte.

Potentilla flabelliformis = P. gracilis var. **flabelliformis**

Potentilla finitima Kohli & Packer

SOURCES: Kohli & Packer 1976.

REPARTITION: sAlta-sMan; DN.

MANITOBA: Région de Carberry.

CARTE: Kohli & Packer 1976.

HABITAT: Prairies arides.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta.

Potentilla gracilis Dougl. var. **flabelliformis** (Lehm.) Nutt.
(*P. flabelliformis* Lehm.)
SOURCES: CAN.
REPARTITION: sAlas, CB-soMan; Wash-Cal-Mont, Minn.
MANITOBA: Napinka.
CARTE: Clausen et al. 1940, Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Prairies.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Minnesota.

Potentilla nivea L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-nMan, Qué, TN-Lab; Mont, DS.
MANITOBA: Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Roches calcaires.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan et au Yukon .

Potentilla pensylvanica L. var. **litoralis** (Rydb.) Boivin
(*P. pensylvanica* L. var. *pectinata* auct.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: TNO, Alta-nMan-Qué, NE-Lab; Nouvelle-Angleterre.
MANITOBA: Churchill, York Factory et Le Pas.
CARTE: Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Berges sablonneuses et graveleuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse et en Saskatchewan.

Potentilla pensylvanica var. **pectinata = P. pensylvanica** var. **litoralis**

Potentilla plattensis Nutt.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: sAlta-soMan; Mont-Cal-Utah-NM-DS.
MANITOBA: Oak River, Napinka et Forrest.
HABITAT: Prairies humides.

Potentilla pulchella R. Br.
(*P. rubricaulis* Lehm.)
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan, nOnt-Qué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Toundra aride.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et au Yukon.

Potentilla rubricaulis = P. pulchella

Primula stricta Hornem.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, Alta, nMan-Qué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill, York Factory et Gillam.
CARTE: Baker 1959, Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Couloirs interdunaires, prairies humides et berges.

Puccinellia lucida Fern. & Weath.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Kershaw 1976, Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: nMan-Qué.
MANITOBA: Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
HABITAT: Marais salants et sables côtiers.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Puccinellia vaginata (Lange) Fern. & Weath.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, QK; Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan, Qué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Sables et argiles côtiers.

Pyrola rotundifolia L. var. **americana** (Sweet) Fern.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN.
REPARTITION: seMan-TN; Minn-Ill-CN-Me.
MANITOBA: De l'île Black à la réserve forestière de Sandilands au lac Wallace.
CARTE: Hultén 1958.
HABITAT: Bois mixtes arides.
CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction dans le Tennessee, et rare dans l'Illinois et l'Indiana.

Ranunculus fascicularis Muhl.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-sOnt; Minn-Tex-Géo-NH.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Falcon).
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois dégagés et corniches calcaires.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada, dans le New Hampshire, le Maine et le Vermont.

Ranunculus pallasii Schlecht.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN; Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, n&eMan-Qué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal, région de Churchill et rivière Berens.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Berges saumâtres et eaux peu profondes.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest.

Ranunculus pedatifidus Sm. ssp. **affinis** (R. Br.) Hult.
SOURCES: MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, Sask, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Ida-Ariz-NM-Minn.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal, Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Toundra.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Ranunculus septentrionalis Poir
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-IPE; DN-Tex-Ky-Vir-Nouvelle Angleterre.
MANITOBA: De Gimli à la réserve forestière de Sandilands.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Clairières humides dans les bois.

Rhododendron lapponicum (L.) Wahl.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-oAlta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Wisc, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal, Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Gillett 1971, Hultén 1958, 1968, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Tourbe humide et dunes stables.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta et en Ontario. Menacée d'extinction dans le Wisconsin, et rare dans le Maine et l'Etat de New York.

Rhyncospora capillacea Torr.
SOURCES: DAO.
REPARTITION: Alta-seMan, Ont-TN; DN-Missouri-Tenn-Vir-Me.
MANITOBA: Birds Hill.
CARTE: Gale 1944, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Nouvelle-Ecosse et en Saskatchewan. Menacée d'extinction dans le Dakota du Sud et le Tennessee, menacée en Pennsylvanie, et rare dans l'Illinois, l'Iowa et le New Hampshire.

Ruppia maritima var. **occidentalis** = **R. occidentalis**

Ruppia occidentalis Wats.
(*Ruppia maritima* L. var. *occidentalis* (Wats.) Graebn., *R. spiralis* auct.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas, TNO, CB-sMan; Wash-Cal, Mont-Tex-DN.
MANITOBA: Lac Manitoba.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Eaux salines ou alcalines.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta.

Ruppia spiralis = **R. occidentalis**

Sagina caespitosa (J. Vahl) Lange
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan, Qué, Lab.
MANITOBA: Lac Baralzon.
CARTE: Crow 1978, Hultén 1958, Porsild 1964.
HABITAT: Landes rocheuses arides et tertres graveleux.

Sagittaria rigida Pursh
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: seMan-sQué; Minn-Missouri-Tenn-Me.
MANITOBA: Du parc provincial de Whiteshell à Sanford au lac Shoal.
CARTE: Bogin 1955.
HABITAT: Eaux peu profondes.

Salix alaxensis (Anderss.) Cov.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, soAlta, nMan, nQué.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Little 1976a, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947, 1959.
HABITAT: Berges graveleuses, toundra et dunes.

Salix arbusculoides Anderss.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, scCB-Alta, cSask-nMan, cQué.
MANITOBA: Churchill, fleuve Nelson et Flin Flon.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Little 1976a, Raup 1943 eCan, 1947, 1959.
HABITAT: Berges des cours d'eau, forêts dégagées et marécages.

Salix arbutifolia = **S. fuscescens**

Salix brachycarpa Nutt. ssp. **brachycarpa**
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Y-TNO, CB-Sask, nMan-Qué; Wash-Cal-Colo-Mont.
MANITOBA: De Churchill au cap Churchill, York Factory.
CARTE: Argus 1965, Hultén 1968, Raup 1959 Can.
HABITAT: Toundra côtière et estuaires.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, au Yukon, en Californie, dans l'Orégon et l'Etat de Washington.

Salix calcicola = **S. lanata** ssp. **calcicola**

Salix fuscescens Ait.
(*S. arbutifolia* auct.)
SOURCES: CAN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan.
MANITOBA: Du lac Baralzon à la rivière Seal.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Raup 1959.
HABITAT: Prairies humides et marécages.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Yukon.

Salix herbacea L.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: TNO, nMan, Qué, TN-Lab; NY-NH-Me.
MANITOBA: Lacs Nueltin, Baralzon et Duck.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1943 Can, 1959 Can.
HABITAT: Toundra humide et rives des lacs.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le New Hampshire et l'Etat de New York.

Salix lanata L. ssp. **calcicola** (Fern. & Wieg.) Hult.
(*S. calcicola* Fern. & Wieg.)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: TNO, oAlta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal à la baie La Pérouse, York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964, Raup 1943 eCan, 1959.
HABITAT: Roches calcaires, landes et dunes.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta et en Ontario.

Salix reticulata L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, oAlta, neSask-nMan-Qué, TN-Lab.
MANITOBA: Churchill, baie La Pérouse et York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964, Raup 1947, 1959.
HABITAT: Roches calcaires et landes.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Ontario et en Saskatchewan.

Salix vestita Pursh
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: TNO, CB-Alta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Wash-Oré-Mont.
MANITOBA: De Churchill à York Factory à la rivière Hayes.
CARTE: Meusel et al. 1965, Raup 1943 eCan, 1959 Can, Wynne-Edwards 1937.
HABITAT: Fôrets, marécages et endroits rocheux calcaires.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, dans l'Orégon et l'Etat de Washington.

Sanguinaria canadensis L.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN; Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: sMan-NE; Wisc-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: De Winnipeg aux collines Pembina à Sprague.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants.
CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction dans le Texas, et rare dans le Mississippi, le Dakota du Nord et le Rhode Island.

Saxifraga aizoides L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Y-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan-Qué, NE, Lab; Ver, NY.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Löve & Löve 1951, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Endroits calcaires humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse, en Ontario, dans le Yukon, l'Etat de New York et le Vermont.

Saxifraga caespitosa L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan-Qué, TN-Lab; Wash-Oré, Mont-Ariz-Colo.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Löve & Löve 1951, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Endroits rocheux et graveleux.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario.

Saxifraga cernua L.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN.
REPARTITION: Alas, CB-Alta, nMan-noOnt, Qué, Lab; Wash-Mont, Nev, Colo, DS, Minn, NH.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal, Nunulla et cap Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Sables et graviers humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, dans le Minnesota, le New Hampshire, le Dakota du Sud et l'Etat de Washington.

Saxifraga hirculus L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-nQué; Colo.
MANITOBA: De la rivière Seal à la baie La Pérouse, York Factory.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Marais de tourbe.

Saxifraga oppositifolia L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-soAlta, nMan, Qué, TN-Lab; Wash-Oré-Mont-Wyo, Colo, Ver.
MANITOBA: Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Toundra et graviers calcaires.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans l'Idaho, l'Orégon, le Vermont et l'Etat de Washington.

Saxifraga pensylvanica L.
SOURCES: DAO; Kershaw 1976, Looman 1973.
REPARTITION: seMan-oOnt; Minn-Ill-CN-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac Moose.
CARTE: Burns 1942.
HABITAT: Marécages et bosquets marécageux.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction en Caroline du Nord et rare dans le Maine.

Saxifraga rivularis L.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-Alta, nMan, Qué, TN-Lab; Mont, Wyo, Colo, NH.
MANITOBA: Churchill.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can, Raup 1947 Can.
HABITAT: Berges des cours d'eau et endroits graveleux humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le New Hampshire.

Schedonnardus paniculatus (Nutt.) Trel.
SOURCES: CAN, WIN.
REPARTITION: seAlta-soMan; Mont-Ariz-Louis-Ill-Minn.
MANITOBA: Melita et Medora.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Plaines et prairies alcalines arides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta. Eliminée dans l'Illinois, et rare dans l'Iowa et le Minnesota.

Scirpus nevadensis Wats.
SOURCES: DAO.
REPARTITION: soCB, Sask-sMan; Wash-Cal-Utah-DN.
MANITOBA: Delta.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Marais.

Scirpus rufus (Huds.) Schrad.
(*Blysmus rufus* (Huds.) Link)
SOURCES: CAN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas, TNO, sSask-NB, NE-TN.
MANITOBA: Churchill, rivière Red Deer et Delta.
CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Potter 1932, Schofield 1959.
HABITAT: Etendues vaseuses, salines ou alcalines.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, la Nouvelle-Ecosse et la Saskatchewan.

Scutellaria parvula Michx. var. **leonardii** (Epling) Fern.
SOURCES: DAO; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976, Looman 1969.
REPARTITION: seMan; DN-Kans-Me.
MANITOBA: Rennie.
CARTE: Epling 1942, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Affleurements rocheux couverts de sols tourbeux.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction en Caroline du Nord, et rare dans le Connecticut et le Michigan.

Selaginella selaginoides (L.) Link
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Ritchie 1956a.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-nMan-NB, NE-Lab; Ida-Nev, Minn-Mich, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Churchill, York Factory, Gillam et région au nord du Pas.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1966 Can.
HABITAT: Berges et rochers humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan. Peut-être éliminée dans le Maine, et menacée d'extinction dans le Minnesota et le Wisconsin.

Silene involucrata = **Melandrium affine**

Silene menziesii Hook.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-oMan; Wash-Cal-NM-Mont.
MANITOBA: Le Pas.
CARTE: Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Bosquets humides et en bordure des chemins.
NOTA: Cette plante est possiblement introduite dans la province.

Silene walbergella = **Melandrium apetalum**

Smilacina racemosa (L.) Desf.
SOURCES: MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: Alas, CB-soSask, se&cMan-NE; Wash-Cal-Ariz, DN-Tex-Géo.
MANITOBA: Chemin Easterville et lac Shoal.
CARTE: Galway 1945, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Bois luxuriants.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan.

Solidago purshii = **S. uliginosa**

Solidago riddellii Frank
SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: seMan-soOnt; Minn-Missouri-Vir-Ohio.
MANITOBA: Kleefeld, Ste-Geneviève et Otterburne.
CARTE: Löve & Bernard 1959 Man.
HABITAT: Sols chernozémiques.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada, dans l'Iowa et le Minnesota.

Solidago uliginosa Nutt.
(*S. purshii* Porter)
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: TNO, seMan-NE, Lab; Mich-Ala-CN-Me.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Nopining, parc provincial de Whiteshell et Marchand.
HABITAT: Marais.
CONDITIONS: Menacée en Caroline du Nord et rare dans l'Alabama.

Stellaria humifusa Rottb.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, QK; Ritchie 1956a, Schofield 1959.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, nMan-Lab; Wash-Oré, Me.
MANITOBA: Rivière Seal, Churchill et baie La Pérouse.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Porsild 1964 Can.
HABITAT: Berges saumâtres.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse, au Yukon, dans l'Orégon et l'Etat de Washington.

Steironema quadriflorum = **Lysimachia quadriflora**

Stipa richardsonii Link
SOURCES: DAO, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-Y, CB-sMan; Wash-Ida-Colo-DS.
MANITOBA: Parc national du mont Riding.
CARTE: Hitchcock & Chase 1950 EU, Hultén 1968.
HABITAT: Bois dégagés.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Yukon et le Colorado.
NOTA: Le rapport du mont Duck (Looman 1969) est fondé sur l'*Oryzopsis canadensis*.

Subularia aquatica L. ssp. **americana** Mulligan & Calder
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, nSask-no&seMan-Qué, NE-Lab; Wash-nCal-Wyo, Minn-Mich, NY-Me.
MANITOBA: Lac Reindeer et parc provincial de Whiteshell.
CARTE: Hultén 1958, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Meusel et al. 1965, Mulligan & Calder 1964.
HABITAT: Berges lacustres et cours d'eau lents.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest, en Ontario, en Saskatchewan et au Yukon. Peut-être éliminée dans le Vermont, menacée d'extinction dans le Minnesota, et menacée dans le Michigan et rare dans le Maine.

Tanacetum huronense Nutt.
(*Chrysanthemum bipinnatum* L. ssp. *huronense* (Nutt.) Hult.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, sAlta, nMan-NB, TN; Mich-Wisc, Me.
MANITOBA: York Factory, fleuve Nelson et rivière Hayes.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Mickelson & Iltis 1966.
HABITAT: Plages de galets.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et en Ontario. Menacée d'extinction dans le Wisconsin, menacée dans le Michigan et rare dans le Maine.

Thelypteris phegopteris = **Phegopteris connectilis**

Thermopsis rhombifolia (Nutt.) Richards.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: Alta-soMan; Mont-Colo-Neb-DN.
MANITOBA: D'Elkhorn à Lyleton à Killarney à Carberry.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies arides.

Torreyochloa pallida (Torr.) Church var. **fernaldii** (Hitchc.) Dore
SOURCES: CAN, UWPG.
REPARTITION: TNO, cCB, nSask, seMan-TN; Minn-Ohio-Me.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell (Chute-McGillivray).
CARTE: Koyama & Kawano 1964, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.
HABITAT: Bords de cours d'eau marécageuses.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Saskatchewan et dans l'Ohio et le Rhode Island.

Townsendia exscapa (Richards.) Porter
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Shay 1974.
REPARTITION: seCB-soMan; Mont-Nev-Ariz-Tex-DN.
MANITOBA: De Routledge à rivière Cypress.
CARTE: Beaman 1957, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Porsild 1958 Can.
HABITAT: Collines de sable.

Tradescantia occidentalis (Britt.) Smyth
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: soMan; Mont-Ariz-Tex-Ark-Minn.
MANITOBA: Routledge et Melita.
CARTE: Anderson 1954, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Ramaley 1939.
HABITAT: Endroits sablonneux.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada.

Tripleurospermum phaeocephalum = Matricaria ambigua

Utricularia cornuta Michx.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: neAlta-nSask, c&sMan-Lab; Grands Lacs, Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Grand Rapids et Ste-Geneviève.
CARTE: Harms 1978 Sask, Kondo 1972, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McLaughlin 1932.
HABITAT: Prairies et marécages calcaires.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta et en Saskatchewan. Menacée d'extinction dans l'Indiana et l'Ohio.

Uvularia sessilifolia L.
SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: sMan-soNB, NE; DN-Louis-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Roseisle, Birch Valley et réserve forestière de Sandilands.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Wilbur 1963.
HABITAT: Bois et bosquets luxuriants.
CONDITIONS: Menacée d'extinction dans le Dakota du Sud et rare dans l'Oklahoma.

Vaccinium caespitosum Michx.
SOURCES: CAN, MMMN, WIN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-sMan-NB, NE-Lab; Wisc, Mich, NY-Nouvelle-Angleterre.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial du mont Duck, parc national du mont Riding et lac Wallace.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, Porsild 1966 Can.
HABITAT: Bois dégagés et clairières.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse et menacée d'extinction dans le Wisconsin.

Vahlodea atropurpurea = Deschampsia atropurpurea

Vernonia fasciculata Michx. var. **corymbosa** (Schwein.) Schub.
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79, Kershaw 1976, Löve & Bernard 1959.
REPARTITION: seMan; Mont-Tex-Iowa-Minn.
MANITOBA: Otterburne et Morris.
CARTE: Jones 1972, Löve & Bernard 1959 Man, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.
HABITAT: Prairies humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada.

Veronicastrum virginicum (L.) Farw.
SOURCES: DAO, WIN; Boivin 1967-79.
REPARTITION: seMan-sOnt; DN-Okla-Louis-Géo-Ver.
MANITOBA: Arnaud et Green Ridge.
CARTE: McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU, Pennell 1935.
HABITAT: Berges herbeuses et fossés.
CONDITIONS: Rare au Canada. Extrêmement rare dans l'ouest de l'Etat de New York.

Viola novae-angliae House
SOURCES: DAO; Kershaw 1976.
REPARTITION: seMan-NB; Minn-Mich, NY, Me.
MANITOBA: Parc provincial de Whiteshell.
CARTE: Russell 1965 EU.
HABITAT: Berges et prairies humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario. Probablement éliminée dans le Wisconsin, menacée dans le Michigan et rare dans l'Etat de New York.

Viola selkirkii Pursh
SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN.
REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-oMan-NB, NE-Lab; Wash, Colo-NM, Minn-Penn-Me.
MANITOBA: Le Pas et parc national du mont Riding.
CARTE: Hultén 1968, 1971, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Russell 1956, 1965 eEU.
HABITAT: Bois humides.
CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Saskatchewan, au Yukon, au Colorado et au Connecticut.

Wolffia columbiana Karst.
SOURCES: DAO; Cody 1980.
REPARTITION: sMan, Ont-Qué; Oré, DN-Tex-Flor-Me.
MANITOBA: Parc national du mont Riding.
CARTE: Daubs 1965, Dore 1957 Ont, Soper 1962 Ont.
HABITAT: Etangs des castors.
CONDITIONS: Rare dans le Maine et la Caroline du Nord.
NOTA: A cause de sa petite taille, cette plante peut souvent passer inaperçue.

Woodsia alpina (Bolton) S. F. Gray

SOURCES: DAO, MMMN, WIN; Cody & Lafontaine 1975, Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Ritchie 1956b, 1956c.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, ocCB, Alta, Man-NB, NE, Lab; Minn-Mich, NY-Me.

MANITOBA: Lac Tod, Norway House, lac Island et parc provincial de Whiteshell (lac Hawk ouest).

CARTE: Cody & Lafontaine 1975 Man, Hultén 1958, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Porsild 1964 Can.

HABITAT: Falaises calcaires ombragées.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Nouvelle-Ecosse, en Ontario et dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest. Menacée dans le Michigan, et rare dans le Maine et le Vermont.

Woodsia glabella R. Br.

SOURCES: CAN, DAO, MMMN, WIN; Cody & Lafontaine 1975.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB-cMan-NB, NE-Lab; nMinn, NY-Me.

MANITOBA: De la région de Flin Flon à Grand Rapids, lac Sasaginnigak.

CARTE: Cody & Lafontaine 1975 Man, Hultén 1964, 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, Porsild 1964 Can.

HABITAT: Affleurements de calcaire.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Alberta, en Nouvelle-Ecosse, en Ontario, en Saskatchewan, dans le Maine, le Minnesota, le New Hampshire, l'Etat de New York et le Vermont.

Woodsia oregana D. C. Eat.

SOURCES: DAO; Cody & Lafontaine 1975.

REPARTITION: CB-oMan, Ont, Qué; Wash-Cal-Colo, DS, Okla, Iowa-Wisc, NY.

MANITOBA: Région de Flin Flon.

CARTE: Cody & Lafontaine 1975 Man, Fernald 1925, Maher et al. 1979 Sask, McGregor & Barkley 1977 cEU.

HABITAT: Crevasses arides des falaises schisteuses.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario et en Saskatchewan. Menacée d'extinction dans le Wisconsin, et rare dans l'Iowa, l'Etat de New York et l'Oklahoma.

Woodsia scopulina D. C. Eat.

SOURCES: DAO; Cody & Lafontaine 1975, Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976.

REPARTITION: Alas-Y, CB-soAlta, noSask, oMan, Ont, Qué; Wash-Cal-NM-Neb, Minn, Ark, CN.

MANITOBA: Région de Flin Flon.

CARTE: Cody & Lafontaine 1975 Man, Fernald 1925, Hultén 1968, Maher et al. 1979 Sask.

CONDITIONS: Rare en Ontario, en Saskatchewan et au Yukon. Menacée en Caroline du Nord, et rare dans l'Arkansas, le Minnesota et le Tennessee.

Zostera marina L.

SOURCES: DAO, MMMN; Schofield 1959.

REPARTITION: Alas-TNO, CB, nMan-Lab; Wash-Cal, Me-Géo.

MANITOBA: Rivière Seal et Churchill.

CARTE: Hultén 1964, 1968, Meusel et al. 1965, Potter 1932.

HABITAT: Eaux côtières peu profondes.

CONDITIONS: Rare dans la portion continentale des Territoires du Nord-ouest et la Géorgie.

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Annexe I
Espèces exclues

1. *RAPPORTS NON CONFIRMES.*

Calamagrostis rubescens Buckl. (Scoggan 1978-79)

Callitriche anceps Fern. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Carex communis Bailey (Löve & Bernard 1959, Scoggan 1978-79)

Carex conjuncta Boott (Löve & Bernard 1959)

Carex cristatella Britt. (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79)

Carex membranacea Hook. (Scoggan 1978-79)

Carex misandra R. Br. (Boivin 1967-79, Scoggan 1978-79)

Carex muskingumensis Schwein. (Kershaw 1976, Scoggan 1957)

Crataegus punctata Jacq. (Scoggan 1957)

Danthonia intermedia Vasey (Looman 1969, Scoggan 1957, 1978-79)

Delphinium virescens Nutt. (Kershaw 1976, Scoggan 1957, 1978-79)

Deschampsia flexuosa (L.) Trin. (Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Draba cinerea Adams (Ritchie 1956a, Scoggan 1957)

Elymus interruptus Buckl. (Scoggan 1957)

Juncus canadensis J. Gay (Scoggan 1957)

Juncus effusus L. (Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Panicum oligosanthes Schultes (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79)

Paronychia depressa Nutt. (Kershaw 1976)

Potentilla furcata Pors. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Potentilla saximontana Rydb. (Boivin 1967-79)

Puccinellia andersonii Swallen (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Puccinellia deschampsioides Sorens. (Kershaw & Morton 1976, Scoggan 1957, 1978-79)

Ranunculus recurvatus Poir. (Dugle 1969)

Scirpus torreyi Olney (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79)

2. *ESPECES INTRODUITES.*

Amsinckia menziesii (Lehm.) Nels. & MacBr. (Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Chenopodium strictum Roth. var. **glaucophyllum** (Aellen) Wahl (Scoggan 1957)

Clematis ligustifolia Nutt. (Scoggan 1978-79)

Gnaphalium uliginosum L. (Scoggan 1957)

Hieracium albiflorum Hook. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Lysichiton americanum Hult. & St. John (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79 était enregistrée sous **Symplocarpus foetidus** (L.) Nutt.)

Madia glomerata Hook. (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79)

Oenothera fruticosa L. var. **linearis** (Michx.) S. Wats. (Scoggan 1957)

Phlox pilosa L. (Scoggan 1957)

Physalis pruinosa auct. (Scoggan 1957)

Salvia reflexa Hornem. (Scoggan 1957)

Sorbus americanus Marsh. (Scoggan 1957)

Thellungiella salsuginea (Pall.) O.E. Schulz (Scoggan 1957)

3. *ESPECES HYBRIDES.*

Puccinellia Xphryganodes (Trin.) Scribn. & Merr. (Ritchie 1956a, Scoggan 1957)

4. *ERREURS D'IDENTIFICATION.*

Bidens comosa sensu Dugle (1969) probablement = **B. tripartita** L.

Carex argyrantha sensu Scoggan (1957, 1978-79) = **C. argyrantha** Tuckerm. var. **aenea** (Fern.) Boivin

Carex gravida sensu Löve & Bernard (1959), Scoggan (1978-79) = **C. alopecoidea** Tuckerm.

Gentiana flavida sensu Scoggan (1957), Shay (1974) = **G. andrewsii** Griseb. f. **albiflora** Britt. et **G. rubricaulis** Schwein.

Gerardia paupercula sensu Scoggan (1957) = **Agalinis aspera** (Dougl.) Britt. et **A. tenuifolia** (Vahl) Raf.

Hypericum canadense sensu Scoggan (1957) probablement = **H. majus** (Gray) Britt.

Opuntia polyacantha sensu Scoggan (1957), Shay (1974) = **O. fragilis** (Nutt.) Haw.

Poa glaucifolia sensu Scoggan (1957) = **P. arida** Vasey

Polygonum boreale sensu Scoggan (1957) = **P. aviculare** L.

Polygonum pensylvanicum sensu Löve & Bernard (1959), Scoggan (1957) = **P. lapathifolium** L.

Rumex arcticus sensu Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976 = **R. occidentalis** Wats.

Sambucus canadensis sensu Scoggan (1957, 1978-79) = **S. pubens** Michx.

Stellaria alsine sensu Scoggan (1957) = **S. calycantha** (Ledeb.) Bong. et **S. crassifolia** Ehrh.

Symplocarpus foetidus sensu Scoggan (1957, 1978-79) = **Lysichiton americanum** Hult. & St. John qui est introduite.

Thaspium barbinode sensu Scoggan (1957) = **Zizea aurea** (L.) W.D.J. Koch

5. *ERREURS DE LOCALISATION.*

Claytonia bostockii Pors. (Scoggan 1957) - voir McNeill & Findlay 1971

Cystopteris bulbifera (L.) Bernh. (Scoggan 1957) - voir Boivin 1967-79

Hydrophyllum virginianum L. (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79) - voir Boivin 1967-79

Lobelia siphilitica L. (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79) - voir Boivin 1967-79

6. *ESPECES REPANDUES OU COMMUNES.*

Anemone patens L. (IBP-CT 1974, Shay 1974)

Aquilegia brevistyla Hook. (Shay 1974)

Calypso bulbosa (L.) Oakes (Shay 1974)

Galium palustre L. (Kershaw & Morton 1976)

Gentiana andrewsii Griseb. (Boivin 1967-79)

7. *ESPECES INCLUSES DANS LES ESPECES REPANDUES.*

Agoseris agrestis Osterh. (Scoggan 1957) = **A. glauca** (Pursh) Raf.

Carex abdita Bickn. (Ritchie 1956b, 1956c) = **C. umbellata** Schkuhr

Carex adelostoma Krez. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Scoggan 1978-79) = **C. buxbaumii** Wahl.

Carex convoluta Mack. (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79) = **C. rosea** Schk.

Carex cumulata (Bailey) Mack. (Scoggan 1957, 1978-79) = **C. brevior** (Dew.) Mack.

Carex hallii Olney (Löve & Bernard 1959, Scoggan 1957) = **C. parryana** Dew.

Carex molesta Mack. (Scoggan 1957) = **C. brevior** Dew.

Carex morriseyi Pors. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Scoggan 1957) = **C. buxbaumii** Wahl.

Chenopodium pratericola Rydb. (Scoggan 1957) = **C. leptophyllum** Nutt.

Chrysopsis hispida (Hook.) DC. (Scoggan 1957) = **C. villosa** (Pursh) Nutt.

Corispermum simplicissimum Lun. (Kershaw 1976, Kershaw & Morton 1976, Scoggan 1957) = **C. hyssopifolium** L.

Cuscuta campestris Yunker (Scoggan 1957) = **C. gronovii** Willd.

Cuscuta cephalanthi Engelm. (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79) = **C. gronovii** Willd.

Cuscuta coryli Engelm. (Löve & Bernard 1959, Scoggan 1957, 1978–79) = **C. gronovii** Willd.

Cystopteris dickieana Sim. (Ritchie 1956a, 1956b, 1956c, Scoggan 1957) = **C. fragilis** (L.) Bernh.

Dracocephalum virginianum L. (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79) = **D. formosius** (Lun.) Rydb.

Galium brandegei Gray (Ritchie 1956a, Scoggan 1957) = **G. trifidum** L.

Luzula groenlandica Böcher (Scoggan 1957) = **L. multiflora** (Retz.) Lej.

Petalostemon occidentale (Gray) Fern. (Scoggan 1957) = **P. candidum** (Willd.) Michx.

Scirpus heterochaetus Chase (Kershaw 1976) = **S. lacustris** L.

Taraxacum ceratophorum (Ledeb.) DC. s. str. (Scoggan 1957) = **T. ceratophorum** s. lat.

Taraxacum lapponicum Kihlm. (Scoggan 1957, 1978–79) = **T. ceratophorum** s. lat.

Annexe II
Liste des plantes vasculaires rares du Manitoba dans l'ordre taxonomique

LYCOPODIACEAE

Lycopodium lucidulum
L. tristachyum

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella selaginoides

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

Botrychium matricariaefolium

POLYPODIACEAE

Dryopteris phegopteris
Pellaea glabella var. nana
P. glabella var. occidentalis
Phegopteris connectilis
P. polypodioides
Thelypteris phegopteris
Woodsia alpina
W. glabella
W. oregana
W. scopulina

PINACEAE

Pinus resinosa
P. strobus

ZOSTERACEAE

Potamogeton amplifolius
P. illinoensis
P. obtusifolius
P. pusillus var. tenuissimus
P. robbinsii
P. strictifolius
Ruppia maritima var. occidentalis
R. occidentalis
R. spiralis
Zostera marina

ALISMATACEAE

Alisma gramineum
Sagittaria rigida

GRAMINEAE

Agropyron latiglume
A. trachycaulum var. latiglume
A. violaceum ssp. violaceum
Alopecurus alpinus ssp. alpinus
Andropogon hallii
Arctagrostis latifolia
Aristida longiseta
Buchloe dactyloides
Calamagrostis deschampsioides
Deschampsia atropurpurea
Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. wilcoxianum
Dupontia fisheri var. aristata
D. fisheri var. psilosantha
Elymus arenarius ssp. mollis
E. hystrix
E. mollis
Festuca obtusa
Glyceria canadensis
Hierochloa alpina
H. pauciflora
Hystrix patula
Muhlenbergia andina
Oryzopsis canadensis
O. hymenoides
O. micrantha
Panicum linearifolium
P. perlongum
P. wilcoxianum
Poa arctica
P. cusickii
P. fendleriana
Puccinellia lucida
P. vaginata
Schedonnardus paniculatus
Stipa richardsonii
Torreyochloa pallida var. fernaldii
Vahlodea atropurpurea

CYPERACEAE

Blysmus rufus
Carex amblyorhyncha
C. arcta
C. arctata
C. atrata
C. atratiformis ssp. raymondii
C. atrofusca
C. bicolor
C. bipartita
C. blanda
C. capillaris var. williamsii
C. castanea
C. crinita var. crinita
C. dutillyi
C. emoryi
C. festivella
C. glareosa var. amphigena
C. glareosa ssp. glareosa
C. heleonastes
C. hookerana
C. laxiflora var. blanda
C. livida
C. loliacea
C. mackenziei
C. macloviana
C. maritima
C. microglochin
C. microptera
C. oligosperma
C. oligosperma var. churchilliana
C. paleacea
C. pauciflora
C. physocarpa
C. raymondii
C. rufina
C. rupestris
C. salina var. subspathacea
C. saxatilis var. major
C. stricta var. elongata
C. subspathacea
C. tetanica var. woodii
C. ursina
C. williamsii
C. woodii
Cyperus houghtonii
C. strigosus
Dulichium arundinaceum
Eleocharis engelmanni
E. obtusa
E. ovata
Eriophorum callitrix
Kobresia simpliciuscula
Rhynchospora capillacea
Scirpus nevadensis
S. rufus

ARACEAE

Arisaema triphyllum

LEMNACEAE

Wolffia columbiana

ERIOCAULACEAE

Eriocaulon septangulare

COMMELINACEAE

Tradescantia occidentalis

PONTEDERIACEAE

Heteranthera dubia

JUNCACEAE

Juncus biglumis
Luzula spicata

LILIACEAE

Allium tricoccum
Smilacina racemosa
Uvularia sessilifolia

ORCHIDACEAE

Arethusa bulbosa
Calopogon pulchellus
C. tuberosus
Cypripedium arietinum
C. candidum
Goodyera tesselata
Habenaria hookeri
H. lacera
Hammarbya paludosa
Listera auriculata
Malaxis monophyllos var. brachypoda
M. paludosa
M. unifolia
Platanthera hookeri
P. lacera

SALICACEAE

Populus grandidentata
Salix alaxensis
S. arbusculoides
S. arbutifolia
S. brachycarpa ssp. brachycarpa

S. calcicola
S. fuscescens
S. herbacea
S. lanata ssp. calcicola
S. reticulata
S. vestita

BETULACEAE

Ostrya virginiana

ULMACEAE

Celtis occidentalis

POLYGONACEAE

Koenigia islandica

CHENOPODIACEAE

Atriplex argentea
A. glabriuscula
Chenopodium leptophyllum var. subglabrum
C. subglabrum
Cycloloma atriplicifolium
Eurotia lanata

AMARANTHACEAE

Acnida tamariscina
Amaranthus tuberculatus

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Arenaria humifusa
A. peploides
A. rubella
A. stricta var. uliginosa
A. uliginosa
Cerastium alpinum
Honckenya peploides
Lychnis affinis
L. apetala
L. gillettii
Melandrium affine
M. apetalum
M. furcatum
Minuartia rubella
M. stricta
Sagina caespitosa
Silene involucrata
S. menziesii
S. walbergella
Stellaria humifusa

CERATOPHYLLACEAE

Ceratophyllum echinatum

NYMPHAEACEAE

Brasenia schreberi
Nymphaea odorata

RANUNCULACEAE

Anemone richardsonii
Clematis virginiana
Hepatica americana
Myosurus minimus
Ranunculus fascicularis
R. pallasii
R. pedatifidus ssp. affinis
R. septentrionalis

BERBERIDACEAE

Caulophyllum thalictroides

PAPAVERACEAE

Adlumia fungosa
Dicentra cucullaria
Sanguinaria canadensis

CAPPARIDACEAE

Polanisia dodecandra
P. graveolens

CRUCIFERAE

Arabis alpina
A. lyrata
Braya humilis
Cardamine bulbosa
Cochlearia officinalis
Descurainia sophioides
Draba alpina
D. aurea
D. cana
D. fladnizensis var. heterotricha
D. glabella
D. hirta
D. incana
D. lactea
D. lanceolata
D. nivalis
Lesquerella arctica
Subularia aquatica ssp. americana

DROSERACEAE

Drosera linearis

CRASSULACEAE

Penthorum sedoides

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Parnassia parviflora
Saxifraga aizoides
S. caespitosa
S. cernua
S. hirculus
S. oppositifolia
S. pensylvanica
S. rivularis

ROSACEAE

Dryas integrifolia
Potentilla egedii var. groenlandica
P. finitima
P. flabelliformis
P. gracilis var. flabelliformis
P. nivea
P. pensylvanica var. litoralis
P. pensylvanica var. pectinata
P. plattensis
P. pulchella
P. rubricaulis

LEGUMINOSAE

Amorpha fruticosa var. angustifolia
Astragalus aboriginum
A. bodinii
A. gilviflorus
A. lotiflorus
A. neglectus
A. triphyllus
A. yukonis
Oxytropis bellii
O. campestris var. johannensis
O. johannensis
O. sericea
O. spicata
Thermopsis rhombifolia

LINACEAE

Linum lepagei
L. lewisii ssp. lepagei

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala verticillata

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia geyeri

BALSAMINIACEAE

Impatiens noli-tangere

RHAMNACEAE

Ceanothus herbaceus
C. ovatus

ELATINACEAE

Elatine americana
E. triandra var. americana

CISTACEAE

Hudsonia tomentosa

VIOLACEAE

Viola novae-angliae
V. selkirkii

LOASACEAE

Mentzelia decapetala

CACTACEAE

Coryphantha vivipara
Mamillaria vivipara

ONAGRACEAE

Circaea lutetiana ssp. canadensis
C. quadrisulcata var. canadensis
Epilobium ciliatum ssp. glandulosum
E. davuricum
E. paniculatum
Oenothera perennis

HALORAGACEAE

Myriophyllum alterniflorum

HIPPURIDACEAE

Hippuris tetraphylla

ARALIACEAE

Aralia racemosa

UMBELLIFERAE

Cryptotaenia canadensis
Lomatium orientale
Musineon divaricatum
Osmorhiza claytoni

CORNACEAE

Cornus rugosa

PYROLACEAE

Hypopitys monotropa
Monotropa hypopitys
Pyrola rotundifolia var. americana

ERICACEAE

Kalmia microphylla
K. polifolia ssp. microphylla
Phyllodoce caerulea
Rhododendron lapponicum
Vaccinium caespitosum

DIAPENSIACEAE

Diapensia lapponica

PRIMULACEAE

Lysimachia quadriflora
Primula stricta
Steironema quadriflorum

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Armeria maritima ssp. labradorica

GENTIANACEAE

Gentiana linearis var. latifolia
G. propinqua
G. rubricaulis
Gentianella propinqua
Lomatogonium rotatum

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Asclepias lanuginosa

BORAGINACEAE

Allocarya californica
Heliotropium curassavicum
Mertensia lanceolata
M. maritima
Plagiobothrys scouleri
P. cognatus

LABIATAE

Hedeoma hispida
Scutellaria parvula var. leonardii

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Agalinis aspera
A. tenuifolia
Bartsia alpina
Collinsia parviflora
Euphrasia vinacea
Gerardia aspera
G. tenuifolia
Mimulus glabratus var. fremontii
Pedicularis flammea
P. lapponica
P. macrodonta
P. parviflora
Penstemon nitidus
P. procerus
Veronicastrum virginicum

OROBANCHACEAE

Conopholis americana
Orobanche ludoviciana

LENTIBULARIACEAE

Utricularia cornuta

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago elongata ssp. elongata
P. juncoides
P. maritima
P. patagonica
P. purshii

RUBIACEAE

Galium aparine

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Lonicera hirsuta var. schindleri

ADOXACEAE

Adoxa moschatellina

CAMPANULACEAE

Campanula uniflora

LOBELIACEAE

Lobelia dortmanna

COMPOSITAE

Agoseris cuspidata
Ambrosia acanthicarpa
Antennaria denikeana
A. isolepis
A. munda
A. parlinii var. parlinii
A. plantaginifolia
Arnica cordifolia
A. fulgens
Artemisia tilesii ssp. elatior
Aster macrophyllus
A. modestus
A. sericeus
Boltonia asteroides var. recognita
B. asteroides var. occidentalis
Chrysanthemum arcticum ssp. polare
C. bipinnatum ssp. huronense
Cirsium discolor
C. undulatum
Coreopsis tinctoria
Erigeron caespitosus
E. humilis
E. uniflorus var. unalaschkensis
Franseria acanthicarpa
Krigia biflora
Lactuca floridana
Matricaria ambigua
M. maritima var. nana
Microseris cuspidata
Solidago purshii
S. riddellii
S. uliginosa
Tanacetum huronense
Townsendia exscapa
Tripleurospermum phaeocephalum
Vernonia fasciculata var. corymbosa